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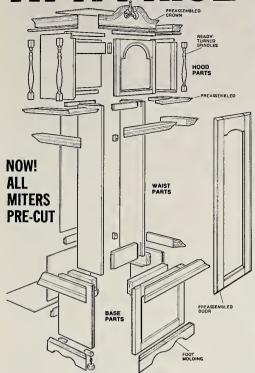
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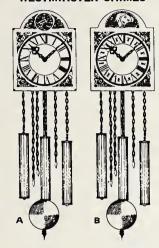
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	Model 100-M Movement complete with Moving Moon Dial, Westminster Chimes for Model 120-K	33	\$129.50		

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NOVEMBER 1975

Volume 99, Number 5

National Commander Harry G. Wiles

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Publisher, James F. O'Neil

Editor Robert B. Pitkin

Assistant to Publisher John Andreola

Art Editor Walter H. Boll

Assistant Editor James S. Swartz

Associate Editor Roy Miller

Production Manager Art Bretzfield

Copy Editor Grail S. Hanford

Editorial Specialist Irene Christodoulou

Circulation Manager
Dean B. Nelson
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THE AMERICAN

EGIO

MAGAZINE

NOVEMBER 1975

Table of Contents

JUST OFF THE HIGHWAY: A TEXAS SAHARA
ON INTERSTATE 20
Eighth in a series of places and things to see when you're looking for a respite from turnpike or freeway driving.
HOW W. F. ALLEN PUT AMERICA ON STANDARD TIME 10 A BICENTENNIAL FEATURE BY LOUIS WOLFE
A look at the men and the events that made U.S. and Canadian railroads, and ultimately the world, run on standardized time, starting 92 years ago.
THE NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION
An introduction to Harry G. Wiles, of Kansas, who was elected in Minneapolis to lead The American Legion in 1975-1976.
RUSSIA'S GARRISON STATE
An account of the paramilitary programs which embrace almost every man, woman and child in the Soviet Union.
SHOULD WELFARE PROGRAMS BE CURBED?
PRO: SEN, E. J. (JAKE) GARN (R-UTAH)

COVER: DRAWING BY BOB CLARKE

CON: REP. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM (D-N.Y.)

Departments

NOTES ON OUR DESK 4	LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS38
VETERANS NEWSLETTER24	PERSONAL
NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION25	LEGION SHOPPER56
DATELINE WASHINGTON36	PARTING SHOTS58

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Apropos of our July article on the 50th anniversary of American Legion Baseball, Norbert C. Le Page writes as Adjutant of East Oakland, Calif., Post 471 to list three major leaguers who played as youngsters on the East Oakland Legion team, coached by Ed Strehlov. To wit: Von Joshua of the Giants, Rudy Mays of the Yankees and Joe Morgan of the Reds. Members of the Post are awaiting the day when Joe Morgan makes it into the Baseball Hall of Fame, which they fully expect, he adds.

We are suspicious of a note from one Ole Mann saying he has always been in favor of women's lib, because for 70 years he has been waiting to see women get what they deserve. Is his name really Ole Mann? And just how does he mean what he says?

We have quite a stack of letters here from people who said they enjoyed Jim Flora's September cover, representing in cartoon form various Bicentennial activities happening all over a map of the nation. William J. Reynolds, of Omaha, said he enjoyed it more than anything since the monkey cartoons Collier's used to have on its covers.

Gladys Ray, of Unadilla, N.Y., who professes to be 81 years young, said she cribbed her brother-in-law's copy and had fun figuring out what all the activities were. Woodrow Britton, of Charleston S.C., said it truly gave the flavor of how everyone's getting into the act to celebrate the Bicentennial. Others took pen in hand to tell us about more Bicentennial activities that might have been represented. Why, there must be 20,000 that are federally registered by now, and it takes the federal government to list them all. Anyway, Harold Ruth, of Gallery '85 in Billings, Mont., said that 28 artists have agreed to produce new works representing Custer's Last Stand, to be exhibited at Gallery '85 (which is not too far from the Little Big Horn Battlefield) next June and early July. It will be the 100th anniversary of Custer's catastrophe, as well as the nation's 200th.

Joseph Duffy, of Jersey City, N.J., ex-94th Division and president of the

Historic Paulus Hook Association in Jersey City, wondered how we could discuss such a great occasion as the Bicentennial without including a New Jersey beauty contest in connection therewith.

A beauty contest, says he, is as natural to New Jersey as a cherry tree was to George Washington. (More natural, perhaps. Washington's cherry tree may be mythological but New Jersey beauty contests are for real.)

Let the record show, he adds, that a Miss Paulus Hook will be chosen from among beauteous aspirants in 1976 as a Bicentennial event. If you are a stranger to Paulus Hook, you should know that it commands the entrance to the Hudson River, and Major Henry Lee captured it from the British by surprise on Aug. 19, 1779, a feat which so embarrassed the foe in New York City that Congress voted Lee a gold medal and \$15,000 to spread among his 200 colonial troops. There was then no Miss Paulus Hook to greet them.

Virginia Louise Doris, of Pawtucket, R.I., who has been busy, among other things, in composing Bicentennial poems (one of which appeared in the Congressional Record) wrote to say that she only discovered that things could be federally registered for the Bicentennial on reading our August and September issues. Now, she says, she has taken steps to register a considerable list of historical anniversary projects in Rhode Island.

This is the last issue of this magazine whose entire contents are prepared under the direction of your present editor, who can hardly believe that it will be 29 years and 11 months this Dec. 31 since he was taken on by this magazine as an editor, while still wearing his WW2 uniform. The fruit of some of his labors will continue to appear for a few issues yet, but Father Time has caught up with him and he is being phased out to pasture. The December issue will begin to bear the stamp of his successor, Raymond J. McHugh.

The Legion and the Auxiliary are deadly serious about their new joint drive with the American Cancer Society to raise new millions of dollars in the long war against cancer. The drive is based on what modern jargon calls "activism." The word "activism" has come into recent vogue, as if it were some new thing for people to take it upon themselves to take a hand in matters larger than their own personal problems. Why, the Legion and the Auxiliary were activists in 1920. The word was "doers" then. Both groups were built on the idea that if every member would do his little about various things, what members would do all together would add up to a great deal.

There is no better example of this combined power of many Legionnaires, Auxiliaries and their Posts and Units than the impressive summary appearing on page 25 of this issue of what the doings of 5,816 Posts totaled when all added together.

It will be a shame if our joint cancer drive does not raise ten million dollars this winter, and it wouldn't take much from every member to raise that sum, *if* every member would contribute.

Unfortunately, there is no known way to get everyone, without exception, to do his part in a project like this, even though the need to enlarge the war on cancer needs no explaining.

If every Legionnaire and Auxiliaire would contribute \$3, that would raise \$10 million and cover the necessary costs too.

But the mere mention of such a small figure as \$3 from everyone in order to get \$10 million from all has always proved disastrous for such campaigns. Those who would give more cut their gifts to \$3, and those who wouldn't give still won't give. This is such a common experience that if some novice should mention a minimum gift at a conference of fund-raisers his companions would cheerfully invite him to go and hurt someone else. You cannot get everybody to give no matter the cause, and you raise less by publicly suggesting a minimum gift than if you had kept your mouth shut.

Well, let's hope we raise all we can. Medical science has done so well in curing other diseases of childhood that cancer, normally considered a disease of later life, has now moved by default into the role of the leading killing disease of children! Legionnaires were in the forefront of the fight that whipped polio and they raised the sums that led to the creation of the American Heart Association.

While Legionnaires and their families have contributed a great deal to cancer fund drives as citizens, this is

the first time the Legion and Auxiliary have "adopted" the cancer war as a national Legion cause, as they earlier "adopted" polio and heart disease.

Realizing the impossibility of getting a small donation from *everyone*, quite a few private Legion donors have already sent in sums in the order of from \$100 to \$1,000.

If you aren't flat broke, will you send a check for whatever you feel you can reasonably afford, be it \$1 or \$100, or anything in between, or more? Whether that makes you an activist or a doer is your choice. This writer's grandmother said it would make you an engine and not a caboose

Make that check out to "American Legion for account of The American Cancer Society." That's so long that it will take two lines after "Pay to the order of," so start it high in the space on the check.

Make a clear record that it was a tax-deductible donation.

Send the check to:

American Legion for the account of The American Cancer Society

c/o The Treasurer P.O. Box 1055 Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

Any number of readers expressed an interest in the magic numbers the Old Professor provided on page 2 of our September issue, for figuring the sales tax to the nearest cent on a bill which gives a total, including tax, but doesn't say how much of it was tax.

You simply divide the whole bill by the correct magic number, and the answer is the sales tax.

We gave magic numbers for tax rates from 5% (21) to 10% (11). Immediately, a Colorado reader wanted to know the magic numbers for tax rates of 3% (it is 34.33) and 4% (it is 26).

Other readers said these magic numbers were so valuable in their record keeping that they wanted to know how they were arrived at, in case they should ever forget the ones provided, or need one for a tax rate not given. Many readers sent a complex formula for solving the problem as taught in business schools. But there's a very simple way to make your own magic numbers. You simply divide 1 by the tax rate and add 1. Example: What's the magic number when the tax rate is 6%?

One divided by .06 on the little old pocket computer is 16.666. Add 1 to that and you get 17.666 as the magic number for a 6% tax rate.

Thereafter, divide any bill that includes an unitemized tax of 6%

by 17.666 and the number the calculator flashes is the tax.

And, of course, if you subtract that from the whole bill, you have the amount of the sale without the tax.

Most stores itemize sales taxes, but hotel, motel and restaurant cashiers are notorious for not entering the tax on various charge card receipt forms, though space is provided for it. This is a cavalier way to treat customers, whose sales taxes are deductible on their own income taxes if they have a record of them.

Are you listening, Holiday Inn, Mariott, etc.? Maybe if the customers would yipe every time the cashier leaves the tax off the charge card receipt the situation would improve.

Not even magic numbers will help if you are in a strange city where you don't know the tax rate. That's not on the receipt, either.

Johnny N. Tackett, now an attorney in Aberdeen, Miss., has sent us some amplifications, based on his recollections with respect to our August article, "The Surrender Aboard the U.S.S. Missouri 30 Years Ago." Tackett was a communications officer on the Missouri, which was Admiral Halsey's 3rd Fleet flagship.

It isn't quite true, he says, that Pacific Commander Admiral Nimitz selected the *Missouri* for the signing of the surrender out of respect for President Truman, whose home state was Missouri.

Nimitz, says Tackett, selected his own flagship, the *U.S.S. South Dakota*, for the historic event. But he

was "directly overruled by an order from the Commander-in-Chief, Harry S. Truman." This decision from on high led to some bad feeling between the crews of the *Missouri* and *South Dakota*, he says.

Tackett adds that the mess table on which the surrender was signed was moved back to the *Missouri's* galley before someone realized that it should be preserved as a historic relic. A mess table was promptly redeemed from the galley, he says, though he doesn't know what happened to it since. "But," he adds, "no one knows whether it was the table."

James F. Kelly, of Centerville. Mass., wrote that while the deck log of the U.S.S. Missouri shows (as stated in our August issue) that the destroyer U.S.S. Nicholas carried General MacArthur out to the Missouri for the surrender ceremonies on Sept. 2, 1945 in Tokyo Bay, it was, in fact, the U.S.S. Buchanan (DD484) which brought MacArthur and his staff to the Missouri. As our article was very precise about all facts, Kelly suggested this be printed as an amendment. Kelly didn't say so, but we gather he was on the Buchanan at the time.

Our source was a xerox of the *Missouri's* log as typed up and then signed by the deck officers of the various watches as the ship's official record.

Even the dean of American naval historians, Samuel Eliot Morison, has written that it was the *Nicholas* (Continued on page 54)

Earwax: the sneak thief of sound.

Government studies show that hearing problems and age go hand in hand. These studies also show that many hearing problems are merely due to excessive earwax. Of course, anyone suspecting a hearing problem should consult a physician to determine the cause.

One way for earwax to impair hearing is very simple. As we grow older, the fine hairs lining our ear canals grow coarse. Eventually, they can prevent earwax that forms daily from getting out. This in turn muffles sounds trying to get in. Because the wax builds up so gradually, your hearing can diminish without you realizing it.

The safest, most effective way to remove earwax is by using DEBROX® Drops regularly. DEBROX is recommended by thousands of physicians. They know it safely removes wax and can be used daily to prevent buildup. DEBROX costs only pennies a day and is available at drugstores without a prescription.

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Just Off The Highway...

A TEXAS SAHARA ON INTERSTATE 20



Travelers and campers on Interstate 20 wander over the shifting Monahans sand dunes.

By ERMA PERRY

A MERICA'S freeways now provide an excellent system for traveling long distances in a hurry by car. It is also a system for whizzing past many interesting things to see without seeing them. From time to time we propose to show you here a few interesting things to be seen "just off the highway" all over the nation, such as the Monahans Sandhills State Park, in Texas.

HE MAIN northern route across Texas is Interstate 20, which sweeps west from South Carolina through Atlanta, Birmingham, etc., then Dallas-Ft. Worth and on into west Texas. Thirty-five miles west of Odessa, Tex., is Monahans, site of the spectacular Monahans Sandhills State Park-a good place for anything from a rest stop to overnight camping. As the photos show, the Monahans Sandhills make a sort of miniature Sahara desert-4,000 acres of constantly shifting sand dunes, some 70 feet high, to which the state has added various service and fun facilities for travelers.

Sand skis can be rented for 50¢ for skiing down the dunes. There's a 75¢ ride over the dunes in a special, beach-buggy type jeep that can hold more than half a dozen passengers. There's an old, frontier-days ranch house with rest rooms, where re-

freshments are served. There are shelters, barbecue grills and picnic tables. Camping is permitted and trailer campsites provide water and electrical hookups. A windmill pumps up cool, underground water. Inside the park is an air-conditioned museum with various botanical, archaeological, historical and geological exhibits. Visitors sometimes discover

bones of prehistoric animals and relics of early pioneers, uncovered as the wind constantly moves the dunes. The park facilities operate throughout the year during daylight hours.

Readers might clip and save "Just Off the Highway" features as they appear from time to time, against the day they may travel the routes mentioned.



Zooming down a dune on rented sand skis.

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And now's a good time.

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A BICENTENNIAL FEATURE

How W. F. Allen Put America On Standard Time



Until 1883, every American town had its own local time, a matter which drove railroading up the wall.

By LOUIS WOLFE

OR 107 YEARS, four months and 14 days after the Declaration of Independence was signed, there was no such thing as Standard Time in the United States.

The commonest way to establish time in any one place was to call it 12 o'clock (noon) when the sun reached its highest point in the sky, locally. Astronomers could figure this to the second, but anyone in any village could do it pretty well by observing the shadow on a sun dial. However, with every degree of longitude that one moved west, the sun reached its noon position four minutes later. Noon by the sun in Albany was a few seconds short of being 12 minutes later than noon by the sun in Boston. New Orleans was 24 minutes behind Atlanta, and points on the map between were various minutes between on the clock.

Right into the 1880's, many a village and town set its clocks by its own sun time. Perhaps the official local time was fixed by a church, a jeweler, the town fathers or (later) the railroad station master. They displayed an official clock or sounded a bell or gave some other public signal at a fixed hour every day, so that citizens could check their time-pieces.

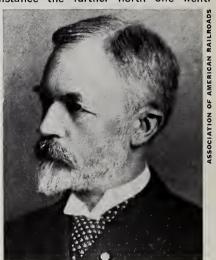
Not every town went by its own

sun time, but those that didn't used the time of a nearby city or the county seat. Even so, Michigan had seven local times, Indiana had 23 and Wisconsin had 39. Clocks in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore were several minutes apart.

In the early days, the profusion of local times caused no great problems. People traveled on foot, or on horseback, in horse-drawn vehicles or on river or canal boats. They left one place when convenient and got to the next when they could, weather permitting. Depending on the distance, they were expected "late in the day," or "near the end of the week," or "by mid-September." Nothing kept schedules to the hour and minute between places that were apart on the

But when the railroads started running in the 1830's, local time created inconceivable problems for passengers, receivers and shippers of freight and—most of all—for the managers of the railways. When the rails finally spanned the continent, a coast-to-coast traveler might have reset his watch 100 times in a week, if he had to know the local time on the way. And when it came to scheduling trains (or catching them or meeting them) there was increasing chaos from the 1830's to the 1880's.

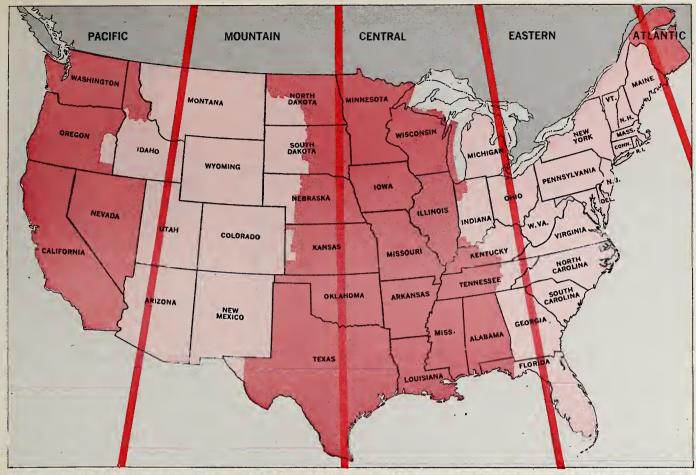
There was no way that the early railroads could operate by every local time along the line. They set For more than a century of our national existence watches were set for 12 noon in many an American community when local sundials made their shortest shadows. Noon by the sun came a minute later for every ½° of longitude one moved west, and this was a shorter distance the further north one went.



William Frederick Allen, who presented the scheme for standard time that the railroads adopted within seven months in 1883, and the nation accepted over a span of years, after violent debate.

schedules by the 58 different local times of the nation's biggest cities. They had nightmares trying to make up timetables, keep on schedule and prevent accidents. Passengers became desperate in their confusion when trying to read timetables and translate them into the local time a train would arrive or depart, or reach its destination. In some towns, the only way really to know when a train would arrive from a distant point was to watch for it.

Railroad management did the best



The straight lines show where the borders of the time zones would have run if placed with scientific accuracy, according to Dowd's plan. The alternate light and dark areas show the

actual time zones today, after having been repeatedly amended. Three other zones (not shown) affecting the U.S. and Canada extend far to the west—Yukon, Alaska-Hawaii and Bering time.

it could to make travel simpler. Some trains ran by the local time of a big terminal city, others by the most important city on the line. The Pennsylvania Railroad in the east ran by Philadelphia time which was five minutes behind New York and five minutes ahead of Baltimore. The New York Central ran by New York City time. The Baltimore and Ohio used three basic time zones of its own-Baltimore time in the east, Columbus time in Ohio and Vincennes, Ind., time for trains west of Cincinnati. But it also ran some trains on New York, Philadelphia and Chicago time.

The railroads hung several clocks in terminal stations. The Buffalo station had three clocks, set on New York, Columbus and Buffalo time. The Pittsburgh station had six clocks showing Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York time. The differences were in various numbers of minutes, and none of these clocks were any more enlightening to passengers for Har-Cleveland, Indianapolis, risburg, Syracuse or Altoona than were the timetables which ignored their local times. So passengers were as mixed up as ever. Railroad men themselves,

particularly locomotive engineers, conductors, station masters and ticket agents were bewildered. Those who made up timetables almost went out of their minds. Countless mistakes were made. Tragic accidents happened from misunderstanding where trains were supposed to be on the tracks at any given time.

By the 1870's, when rails were burgeoning from coast to coast, something had to be done to eliminate the confusion. A uniform system of time for the nation had to be established—soon.

The idea of establishing a uniform time system was not new. Scholars, scientists, government officials and railroad men here and abroad had been thinking about and working on the matter for years. But the pressure in Europe was nowhere nearly as great as in the United States and Canada, nor was the problem so complex. In 1828, the English astronomer Sir John Herschel proposed a Standard Time for his country, based on mean sun time at the Greenwich Observatory. This was simple, for there was not a place in England that was as much as half an hour off of Greenwich sun time. Even so, it took about 20 years for

England to adopt the idea. The railroads in France ran on Paris time, and again it was not seriously different from sun time throughout the nation.

It remained for the Canadians and Americans to come to grips with time in nations having sun times spread over eight hours, from Newfoundland to western Alaska.

If suggesting the basic idea for a solution were the same as making it happen, history would give most of the credit for Standard Time to Charles F. Dowd, principal of Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., who was born in Madison, Conn., in 1825 and graduated from Yale in 1853.

In 1870, Dowd proposed that Greenwich, England, be considered to lie at zero degrees longitude, and that time zones be laid out around the world, with their centers fixed 15 degrees east and west from Greenwich. As 15 degrees of longitude sees a one-hour change in sun time, this would divide the world into 24 time zones, each exactly one hour apart on the clock from its neighbors.

Dowd was well aware that his system could hardly be forced on every state, province, county and

How W.F. Allen Put America On Standard Time

town in the United States and Canada. But he recommended that the railroads adopt it, set their clocks to it and hew to it in their timetables.

He then proposed that a "Minute Index" for principal cities be added to timetables as a table of reference, to help people adjust railroad time to local time. If a train was listed as leaving a city at 4 p.m., the passenger could flip to that city's name in the Minute Index and read how many minutes to add or subtract from 4 p.m. to figure what time the train would leave by local time.

There was no index for smaller towns, and if someone got his pluses and minuses mixed up when using Dowd's Minute Index for principal cities he could very well miss his train or rush to the station much too early.

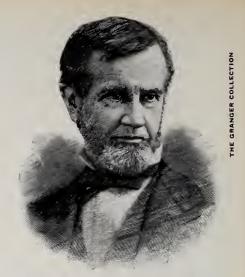
Dowd had his hands on a farsighted and logical basic idea for the whole world, not only for uniform time but for a universal standard of identifying longitude. Sandford Fleming, Canada's leading railroad planner and builder, wholeheartedly supported it, while Dowd traveled far and wide trying to sell his idea to scholars, scientists and the railroads.

But Dowd's Minute Index was just one more piece of confusion. More confusion, as well as consternation, could flow from running scientifically exact time-zone boundaries through populated areas that were such natural units that they should not logically be split into two time zones.

A very small piece of the eastern tip of Maine would be an hour later than the rest of the east.

From Sarasota north, the west coast of Florida (in places only a thin waterfront strip) would be an hour earlier than the rest of Florida. Tampa Bay would be divided by the time zone boundary, with St. Petersburg and Clearwater, on the coast, an hour earlier than Tampa, which was barely inland. Trains from the northeast would run about 1,500 miles on one time, then do the last 20 or so to St. Petersburg on another.

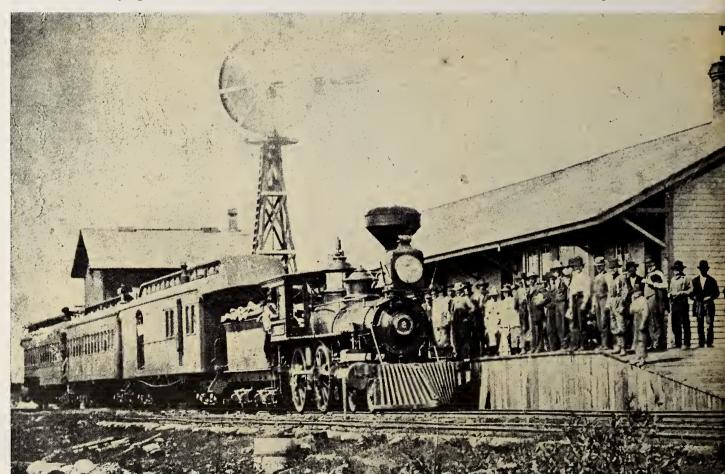
Texas would be split by Dowd's version of what we now call the Central and Mountain Time zones, with Austin and San Antonio on Mountain Time; Fort Worth, Dallas,



Charles Ferdinand Dowd, principal of a women's seminary in Saratoga Springs, N.Y. He drew up the basic principles of standard time for America and the world, amended by Allen into a workable scheme that became universal.

Houston and Galveston on Central. In fact, the Mountain Time zone, centered about on the meridian of Denver, would just touch the Texas Gulf coast south of Corpus Christi.

These and similar time divisions of natural regions under Dowd's exact plan made neither human nor railroad sense. The plan was read



A train in Pine City, Minn., just before the 1883 change to Standard Time. Pine City clocks then ran 58 minutes earlier than

Chicago's and 57 minutes earlier than Milwaukee's. In November, all three went on Central Time by railway timetables.

with great interest—and rejected. For another 13 years, the railroads searched for a better solution.

They also tried to get state legislatures and Congress to enact laws putting some kind of uniform time system into effect. But the politicians wanted no part of telling the people how to set their clocks. Realizing that it was up to them alone, the railroads took matters into their own hands.

From 1876 on, the railroad superintendents from all parts of the United States and Canada met two or three times a year to discuss the time problem. These meetings came to be known as the General Time Conventions. From one convention to the next they tried to put together a practical, uniform time system, but with no success.

Finally, in 1881, at the Philadelphia General Time Convention, they gave up trying to find an answer amid a babel of voices, and assigned the difficult task to one man—William Frederick Allen. They could not have made a better choice.

Intelligent and distinguished looking with his goatee, Allen was a comparatively young man of 35. Born in Bordentown, N.J., in 1846, he had had several years of experi-



CULVER PICTURES

COMPARATIVE TIME-TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME AT THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMPARED WITH NOON AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

There is no "Standard Railroad Time" in the United States or Canada; but each railroad company adopts independently the time of its own locality, or of that place at which its principal office is situated. The inconvenience of such a system, if system it can be called, must be apparent to all, but is most annoying to persons strangers to the fact. From this cause many miscalculations and misconnections have arisen, which not unfrequently have been of serious consequence to individuals, and have, as a matter of course, brought into disrepute all Railroad-Guides, which of necessity give the local times. In order to relieve, in some degree, this anomaly in American railroading, we present the following table of local time, compared with that of Washington, D. C.

ent the following table of local time, compared with that of washing to						
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By an easy calculation, the difference in time between the several places above named may be ascertained. Thus, for instance, the difference of time between New York and Cincinnati may be ascertained by simple comparison, that of the first having the Washington noon at 1212 P. M., and of the latter at 1131 A. M.; and hence the difference is 43 minutes, or, in other words, the noon at New York will be 11.17 A. M. at Cincinnati, and the noon at Cincinnati will be 1243 P. M. at New York. Remember that places West are "slower" in time than those East. and vice versa.

In spite of this persuasive 1857 pamphlet decrying (and illustrating) the lack of a standard railroad time, it took another 26 years to get one. Though this was a hard sell, you may note that it said nothing about standard time for everyone, but just for the railroads. And when it was adopted in 1883, many bitterly resisted the change.

ence working for the railroads as a civil engineer. Nobody had wrestled with the practical aspects of the time problem more than he. He was managing editor of the Official Guide to Railways, a publication containing the timetables of all the railroads throughout the United States and Canada, and he had been Secretary of the General Time Convention since 1875. Losing no time, he knuckled down to work.

Allen familiarized himself with the proposals of others, especially that of Dowd. He drew up map after map, detailing with the utmost care the areas that were bound together by politics, transportation and trade. He pored over his own Guide until he knew it almost from memory. He interviewed many railroad men. He consulted astronomers and other scientists. After a year and a half of data-gathering and intensive study, he submitted a plan to the General Time Convention being held in St. Louis in April 1883. The railroads accepted it in October with much enthusiasm and decided to put it into effect within a month.

Allen owed his general scheme to Dowd. To Dowd's plan he added flexibility, based on a detailed proposal to shift zone boundaries hundreds of miles, in some cases, to cause the least disruption to well defined geographic units of the nation.

He then added the philosophy of how to make it work. There would be no Minute Index. The railroads would adopt the plan, use it, and let the people do as they pleased to accommodate their local times to it.

How W.F. Allen Put America On Standard Time

Local time was their problem, not the railroads'.

Allen was probably quite sure that if the politicians wouldn't help establish a uniform time system for the nation, the country would have to follow railroad time, sooner or later, if the railroads would only go on Dowd's Standard Time (as amended) and stay with it.

The world did not then recognize Greenwich as being on the zero meridian, but, following Dowd's suggestion, Allen did.

In his scheme, the easternmost North American time zone would use sun time on the line of 60 deto keep regions that were closely tied together by local trade and travel in the same time zones as much as possible.

The plan permitted further flexibility of zone borders in the future, based on practical experience in accommodating local problems, desires and good sense. But flexible as this was, there would be *only* four time zones in the United States, not the 58 recognized until then by the railroads. The zones would be neatly one hour apart and the hundreds of local times would not exist as far as the railroads were concerned. They agreed to put the plan into effect on

and about 4 minutes slower than New York Time.

Time Tables and Station clocks will show only Eastern Time after the above date.

In the fall of 1883 the changeover was a favorite topic of conversation from coast to coast. Preachers made it the subject of their sermons. Teachers discussed it in class. College professors and their students discussed the pros and cons of the change. Government officials made speeches for and against it. Groups gathered in town squares praising the idea, condemning it, arguing or joking about it.

On Sunday noon, Nov. 18, 1883, the railroads took the big, historic











Though we now need accurate time for thousands of reasons, the railroads were the first American institution that needed it.

For more than a generation, folks generally called standard time "railroad time," and they liked to own "railroad watches."

grees west longitude, measured from Greenwich, and would be four hours earlier than Greenwich. That meridian lies just west of Newfoundland. It would be the center of the time zone, which—in North America—would lie wholly in Canada, for a zigzag was put in the western edge of the zone to make it avoid eastern Maine. The zone would run south well off the east coast of the United States, and would include Bermuda and Puerto Rico, if they should want in. Allen called this the zone of Intercolonial Time—now Atlantic Time.

To the west would come time zones at one hour intervals based, as Dowd had proposed, on the mean sun times of the 75th, 90th, 105th and 120th meridians—Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific Standard (railroad) Times, respectively. These lines run approximately through Philadelphia, St. Louis, Denver and Reno. In theory, the zones would extend $7\frac{1}{2}$ degrees on each side of them.

But their borders were actually moved about freely, east and west,

their 78,000 miles of track in November.

They issued special orders to all railroad officials and employees. They sent detailed instructions to station masters and ticket agents. Also, they took special pains to inform passengers and shippers of the forthcoming change. They printed new timetables with explanatory notes and distributed them widely. They advertised the change in newspapers. Since the change was such big news, the newspapers themselves ran article after article on the subject. So did magazines. Leaving nothing to chance, the railroads also posted thousands of placards in stations all over the country. A typical poster read:

New York and New England Railroads. Important Notice to All Passengers. On and after Sunday noon, November 18, 1883, a new Time Table will be issued and all trains will be run on EASTERN STANDARD TIME which is about 16 minutes slower than Boston Time

step—they switched over to Standard Time. In thousands of railway stations from coast to coast the zero hour of changeover was a dramatic event.

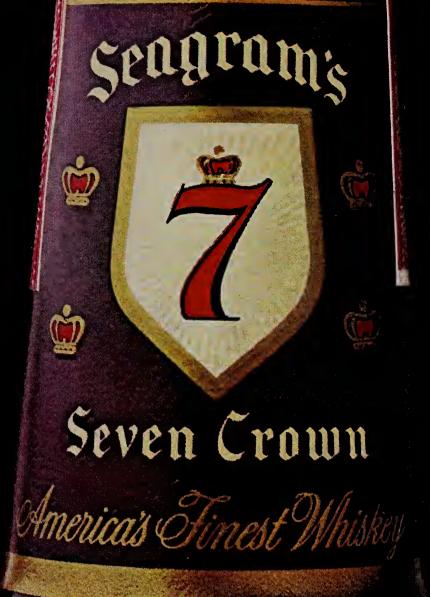
On Nov. 19, the Chicago Tribune ran an article which said, in part:

Shortly before the new time was put into effect [yesterday], a Tribune representative called at the office of the Train despatchers of the Pensylvania, Burlington, Pan Handle and Alton Railroads at the West Side depot.

The Division Superintendents, Train despatchers, Depot Masters and Telegraph Operators were all at their desks. All looked unusually solemn and their faces showed that something of an extraordinary nature was about to happen. At about a quarter of 12 o'clock, Chicago time, the conductors, engineers and other trainmen dropped in one by one, each holding his timepiece in his hand and watching closely the hands of the dials.

Depot Master Cropsey had his chronometer under a powerful magnifying glass to be sure that he made no mistake. When the clock on the wall in the office, by which the (Continued on page 39)

SEAGRAM DISTILLERS COMPANY, N.Y.C AMERICAN WHISNEY—A BLEND. 80 PRODE.



If there were a better tasting whiskey we wouldn't be number one.



Seagram's 7 Crown's the No. 1 selling whiskey for one reason and one reason only. It's got a taste that's in a class by itself. Every time you pour it, you know you're going to get that same great taste, time after time. A taste that's always right, always smooth. Try it straight or any way you like it. You'll discover why 7 Crown is No. 1.

Say Seagram's and Be Sure.

The NATIONAL COMMANDER of the AMERICAN LEGION

By R. B. PITKIN

N ITS closing session in Minneapolis, Minn., on Thursday, Aug. 21, 1975, the 57th National Convention of The American Legion unanimously elected Harry G. Wiles, of Kansas, to be the 1975-76 National Commander.

Wiles is the third Kansan to hold the office; the other two were Ralph T. O'Neil, 1930-31, and Harry W. Colmery, 1936-37. Colmery presented Wiles's colors to him on the stage of the 1975 convention.

By profession a lawyer, Wiles has spent many years in the service of the state government of Kansas in Topeka. He spent 11 years as a member and sometime chairman of the Kansas Corporation Commission (the equivalent of the public service or public utilities commissions in many other states), with such duties as the regulation of railroads, power companies and other utilities.

His major occupation until his election as National Commander had been Chief of the Right of Way Department of the Kansas State Highway Commission. He maintains an association with two law firms, one in Topeka and the other in St. John, Kans.

He has, and has had, numerous other associations with a host of public bodies and private associations, including the American Cancer Society, the Federal Power Commission, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Boy Scouts of America, law enforcement agencies, and others. He was a Japanese language specialist in the Navy in WW2. He has banking and farming interests in central Kansas in Stafford County, where he was born in Macksville on Feb. 16, 1916.

He belongs to Courtney M. Long Post 53, American Legion, in St. John, the seat of Stafford County, 13 miles from his native town of Macksville. In 1946 he was the first WW2 Commander of St. John's Post 53. He was Commander of the Legion's Department of Kansas in 1970-71, and a National Vice-Commander of the Legion in 1971-72.

He set up his first law practice in St. John shortly after he graduated from the University of Kansas Law School in 1941. Today, his main interests are divided among the capital in Topeka, Macksville and St. John. The last two are a little over 200 miles southwest of Topeka on the Great Plains, a little less than halfway from Hutchinson to Dodge City.

Wiles's father, Samuel Gordon Wiles, was born in the Spoon River country near Peoria, Ill., an area in which there are quite a few Wileses, some of whom have been prominent in the Legion, and among whom Harry has been a frequently occurring name. In fact, there is a Harry E. Wiles American Legion Post 381 in Abingdon, Ill., in Knox County, just west of Peoria, where many of the new Commander's ancestors settled.

Samuel Gordon Wiles, as a boy, moved from Illinois to McPherson County, Kans. As a young man he moved to Stafford County and was a banker in Macksville for 53 years. There he met and married the Commander's mother, who was born in Burden, Kans., and whose maiden name was McComas. He was not a war veteran, but his brother, Harry B. Wiles, was a WW1 veteran and the first Commander of Macksville's Legion Post. Through his uncle's Legion associations, and those of other Legionnaire relatives, young Harry G. was familiar with the Legion from his early childhood.

He was athletic and active in organizations even as a boy. His father was active in Scouting, and was a Silver Beaver, and Harry G. began an association with the Scouts at about age 12 that isn't over yet. He

earned 54 merit badges and became an Eagle Scout in his youth. He was later a Scoutmaster and is still on the advisory board to the executive committee of the Kanza Council. He is a member of the National Eagle Scout Association. He was a member of the Hi Y and president of his freshman and senior classes in high school. There, he also played varsity football and basketball and ran on the track team, where his aptitude as a sprinter and hurdler was exceptional.

In 1934, Wiles enrolled as a freshman in the University of Kansas, at Lawrence. He went straight through college, business school and law school with high grades, and ended up with a business degree and both a bachelor's degree and a doctorate in law. He was an outstanding member of the track team, running on K.U.'s sprint relay teams and establishing a Big Eight (now Big Six) conference record in the 220-yard low hurdles that lasted for 22 years. In his senior undergraduate year, 1938, he captained the K.U. track team.

At college, he met Dorothy Shearer, of Junction City, Kans., and they were married in 1939 during his freshman year in law school. With his law doctorate in hand in 1941, Wiles settled in St. John, several miles from his native town, to open a law office at the county seat.

His law practice was just getting up steam when the U.S. got into WW2. The Army started to induct him, then turned him down when a physical examination at Fort Leavenworth revealed a slightly twisted arm. There was nothing wrong with it, but it was broken when Wiles was a child and set slightly off kilter. It had served Wiles well in eight years of strenuous school and college athletics.

He was furious at being physically disqualified by the Army and cast about for some other way to get into military service.

younger brother. Ernest Edward Wiles, had just graduated from Yale. After showing a knack for languages, he had been enrolled by the Navy in its Japanese language school in Boulder, Colo. Brother Harry decided that this was something for him. He couldn't imagine any connection between his arm and the Navy's need for Japanese language specialists. He applied to the Navy. Sure enough, he was commissioned, and sent to Boulder to study Japanese. As this was an Intelligence field, the FBI made a very thorough check of all enrollees. The fun began

(Continued on page 50)



Russia's Garrison State

The extent to which the whole civilian population gets military or paramilitary training in the Soviet Union is not encouraging for disarmament hopes.

By ELLSWORTH RAYMOND

Prof. Ellsworth Raymond, of the Department of Politics at New York University, has specialized in studies of Russian affairs since 1938, when he was a research analyst and chief translator at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

N TALKING to The American Legion National Convention in Minneapolis last August, President Gerald Ford stressed some reasons why he was hesitant to recommend any reductions in our defense budget and our strategic armaments. In spite of the "détente" conversations with Russia, he said that he is still looking for any "real progress" in the SALT talks on mutual reduction of strategic weapons, while the United States is looking closely at the Soviet role in Portugal and in other "serious situations" for some indication that efforts to cool the world under "détente" are really mutual

While what happens in Portugal or at the SALT disarmament talks is all to the point, so is the military preparation of the Soviet people. Has it changed in the years since "détente" became a popular word? Have the militaristic internal pro-

grams that started under Stalin been relaxed in ways that might encourage the world that a new era of peace seems more likely?

America has abolished peacetime military conscription, reduced ROTC and largely abandoned air raid drills. Russia remains a modern Sparta with the majority of able-bodied adults trained or training to be air raid wardens, wartime nurses, militarized sportsmen, and riflemen.

Stalin started, Khrushchev decreased, and Brezhnev increased this mass civilian militarization, which hasn't slowed since the 1972 start of U.S.-USSR "détente." Inside Russia, paramilitary training has never been secret, and some Soviet magazines specialize in describing it, though total achievements are not given in detail. Soviet propaganda sent abroad perpetually preaches "peace" with no mention of Russia's mass militarism, whose extent remains vague to most of those in the West except military specialists. Only the Soviet general staff knows exactly how many USSR civilians are militarized, and how well, but Russian publications yield a general picture.

First comes molding of children's

minds to love and respect the Soviet armed forces. When seven-year-old schoolboys commence first grade, they learn to read from an alphabet book with several stories like this:

"Little Gregory's brother is a tankist. He writes to Gregory: 'Study, don't be lazy.' Gregory also wants to be a tankist. He will beat the enemy strongly. Gregory drew a tank and wrote: 'Here is a tank. What a tank! It smashes trees and bushes, walls and poles!' "

When a Soviet child reaches fourth grade, there is much more. From grade four through high school, military training is compulsory one to two hours per week for both boys and girls. These defense courses were first decreed in a USSR conscription law of Sept. 1, 1939, the day WW2 erupted. They have continued ever since, with course content varying with changes in Kremlin war planning. In the 1970's, according to the Soviet magazine Military Knowledge, the early grades concentrate on atomic air raid drills and first aid for nuclear injuries.

High school military training has been different under each dictator—Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev. Middle-aged Soviet emigrés remember Stalin's high schools as teaching parade ground drills, long-distance marching, air raid precautions, use of gas masks, first aid, hand-grenade hurling, rifle-shooting and machinegunning. Boys concentrated mostly on the combat skills, while girls studied more on first aid.

In his last years of power in the early 1960's, rocket-minded Khrush-chev reduced his armed forces by several hundred thousand men. In several public speeches he said that missiles would replace mass manpower in future nuclear war. Simultaneously, he abolished basic military training in high schools, though students still had to learn civil defense.

With a declining birthrate and ever-growing industry, the Brezhnev regime was bothered by a labor shortage. So on Oct. 12, 1967, a new conscription law shortened military service by one year for each type of troops. According to the 1970 Soviet book About Military Duty and Soldier Service, the shortened service was compensated for in part by giving boys basic military training



Just about every Soviet boy learns rifle shooting under government programs, often under educational budgets, as in this vocational school in Tartu, Estonia.



Cadets of the Tyumen Higher Education Command School in a mechanized infantry attack exercise.

before they were called to the colors, allowing the armed forces to concentrate on teaching mechanized-war skills. So the same law brought "preconscript training" back into high school, where male junior and senior students must now take 138 hours of combat classes before graduating. Eleven of these hours are spent learning army regulations, with 66 hours for basic infantry training, 40 for study of mechanized warfare and 21 for practicing civil defense.

Regular and reserve army officers teach the grade and high school military courses. Their salaries are paid by the schools, neatly hiding a huge military-training expense in the "educational" ledger of the USSR national budget.

Today, according to USSR education statistics, one of every six Soviet boys never starts high school, and one of every three who start never finishes. At 18, a high school dropout might be drafted but maybe not, since the armed forces need only half the 18-year-old youths produced by Russia's 253,300,000 population. Stalin failed to solve this gap in military training for dropouts who interrupt their formal training to go to work-and Khrushchev didn't care. Brezhnev's 1967 law found the answer. Working boys now take their 138 hours of pre-conscript training at "study centers" in their factory, office or farm village. Their teachers are reserve or retired military officers employed at the factory, office or collective farm. In cities the pre-conscripts are trained after working hours. Farm youths get their 138 hours during the winter lull between fall harvesting and spring sowing.

All able-bodied Soviet boys now take basic military training either in school or at the place of work. The next Soviet problem is to produce enough military officers. Here the 1967 conscription law found a fine three-way solution. First, at age 17 a youth can volunteer to study in one of the many military colleges operated by the Ministry of Defense. These officer schools are highly specialized, as shown by a few of their names: Artillery, Tank, Military Aviation, Military Transport, Military Economic, Military Political, Chemical Defense and Engineering Missile.

A second and more massive training method requires most able-bodied male students in civilian colleges to take ROTC, which Stalin happily copied from America just as World War II began in 1939. Khrushchev



Budding telegraphers (above) as well as all ham radio operators in the Soviet Union are integrated with military communications.



An aerodynamics lesson at Syzran's Higher Military Aviation School. All aviation training in the USSR is military or paramilitary.

CONTINUED

Russia's Garrison State

continued these college military courses, which Brezhnev's 1967 conscription law also made mandatory.

If their military marks are good, college seniors graduate as reserve army, air or naval officers who serve only one year of armed forces' conscription. Should a student fail college military training, after graduation he is drafted into the army infantry to spend two years as a private. Naturally most students try hard to pass ROTC and become properly paid lieutenants rather than earn a tenth as much as enlisted men.

The third gateway for would-be officers, according to the 1972 *Great Soviet Encyclopedia*, is to learn a military skill in the "All-Union Voluntary Society for Support to the Army, Navy and Air Force," commonly abbreviated as "DOSAAF."

In the whole Western world there is nothing quite like DOSAAF, which combines the duties of home guard, civil defense and military reserve. This defense society has existed under various names since 1920, the final year of Russia's civil war which brought Lenin's Red Communists into full power.

DOSAAF—a huge civilian paramilitary organization—is practically part of the Soviet armed forces, which supply it with surplus military equipment. Air or army generals have always headed the society, while military reserve officers serve as teachers. No Soviet citizen has

trouble joining DOSAAF, which welcomes any male or female from age 14 up.

In the 1970's, according to the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, DOSAAF is one of the largest public organizations in the USSR. Today its exact size is secret, but can be reasonably estimated. Pravda, in 1947, said that Osoaviakhim (DOSAAF's predecessor) had 16,000,000 members. Shortly before his death during 1953, Stalin ordered the society to double its membership, which at that time U.S. military intelligence estimated at 20,000,000. By 1958, Pravda said that DOSAAF had doubled in size since the passing of Stalin. So the society must have been 40,000,000 strong in 1958, and DOSAAF publications claim further growth thereafter. Hence, 1975 membership is quite likely over 40,000,000.

As one of Russia's biggest publishers, DOSAAF, in 1970, claimed to be printing about 120 books, pamphlets and placards per year in 40,000,000 copies. Some books are true tales of courage in World War II, such as: Born in Battle, Under Depth Bombs, and Eagle of the Sea. Others are real training manuals like Fundamentals of Military Affairs, Guided Missiles and Rockets and Anti-Atomic Defense of the Population. Also issued by the defense society are several newspapers and magazines with a claimed total circulation of 4,500,000. If an American can read Russian and is willing to pay \$7 to \$20 per periodical, he can now subscribe in the United States for the 1976 printings of DOSAAF's newspaper Soviet

Patriot, or its monthly magazines Military Knowledge, At the Helm, Radio and Wings of the Motherland. Besides giving much technical advice, these periodicals try to popularize dangerous military professions. To make parachuting, skydiving and airplane piloting look easy, there are many photographs of pretty girls jumping and flying.

DOSAAF training is done in 300,000 so-called "primary organizations" which, according to the 1972 Great Soviet Encyclopedia, are located throughout the USSR at factories, offices, state and collective farms, high schools, colleges and apartment houses. Public appeals for patriotism recruit the organization members, who divide roughly into two parts—those fit for military duty, and those unfit.

If a DOSAAFer is a healthy youth or strong adult man, at first he is taught rifle-shooting, hand-grenade hurling and machine-gunning, all of which he may have already studied in school. Then he really gets to work learning a technical skill for modern mechanized war. Brezhnev, in a 1968 speech, explained why:

"Today we need not only brave, trained, muscular youths with sharp eyes and firm hands, but also engineers and mathematicians knowing the secrets of electronics and cybernetics."

DOSAAF is not equipped to teach cybernetics, but for land warfare a recruit can major in motorcycle, truck or tractor driving, or roast in summer and freeze in winter inside a steel tank. It's not easy to change



Young hockey player (left) is part of the "Combatant Reserve" at the Central Army Club. All



Soviet sports have military overtones. Right, a school for young seamen on the Dnieper. While some may go into the merchant marine, training follows naval regulations.



Civilians are encouraged to take up skydiving and other parachuting. Lest any are fearful, photos of pretty girl skydivers are widely shown to shame the timid.

landlubber Russians into sailors, but the defense society teaches team-rowing, yachting, motorboating and skindiving. According to an August 1975 issue of the *Moscow News*, even an inland city like Moscow has its "Naval Sport Club" with a boat training center on the Moscow Canal, and there is a militarily oriented school for sailors on the Dnieper River.

All Soviet radio-hams are required by law to join DOSAAF, where they also learn radar and how to operate Geiger counters. In 1959, the year of Khrushchev's goodwill tour in America, DOSAAF began trying to install a radio transmitter on every collective and state farm, so country villages could keep contact if cities are crushed by H-bombs. On Jan. 1, 1975, the society's national head-quarters ordered all radio clubs in the USSR to reorganize into "radio-technical schools," to give the amateur operators more professional training.

If a DOSAAFer is a daredevil he can learn parachuting, which according to *Pravda* has been a USSR "mass sport" ever since the early 1950's. Some of the society's jump-

ers hold world records, and are among the best in international skydiving contests. Each year in the air shows on Soviet aviation day it's traditional for DOSAAF amateurs to prove their prowess by mass descents on brightly colored chutes.

All sport planes in Russia are owned and operated by the defense society, which can train a volunteer first to glide and then to pilot propeller planes, jets or helicopters. Most DOSAAF air facilities are puny and crude, with their mown grass fields, small wooden buildings and rows of tiny gliders and training planes. Still, the society gets good results. According to a 1970 book by General A. L. Getman, president of DOSAAF, the majority of USSR airline and air force pilots first learned to fly in these crude clubs. So did some Soviet astronauts. The late Yuri Gagarin, after being the world's first man in space, said: "I was, am, and always will be a member of DOSAAF."

Firm figures on the number of DOSAAF members completely mastering military skills are rarely revealed. A July 1975 issue of the Moscow News claimed that USSR radio-hams total 750,000. In the 1960's, according to General Getman, DOSAAF graduated about a million men per year in all types of army, air and naval skills. Presumably the 1970's number would be as great. These graduates lack full officer training, but have the necessary skills for non-commissioned ranks.

Not wasted are the many millions of DOSAAF male and female mem-(Continued on page 42)



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question . . .

SHOULD WELFARE

THE BASIC thrust of welfare efforts in the United States began during the Great Depression, when there were large numbers of men and women with job skills who were not able to find work. Welfare was seen as a temporary measure, to last until the economy again provided them with jobs.

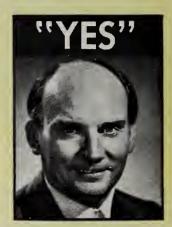
Following WW2, however, the bulk of welfare cases was found in the cities, to which the rural poor had migrated, without skills, and unable to find jobs. These new welfare recipients are without the skills, motivation or opportunity to find jobs in the private sector.

A similar shift can be seen in the largest of the welfare programs, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). When this program was started in the 1930's, 75% of the children receiving aid had fathers who were either dead or severely incapacitated. By 1971, however, 86% of all AFDC recipients had fathers who were still alive, but were "absent."

These trends have produced a massive migration from work to welfare. Increasingly, producers are taxed to support nonproducers. As Eric Sevareid noted recently, if present trends continue, by 1985, over one-half the national income will be eaten up by taxes. Another study indicated that there are more people being supported by taxes than are working in the private sector to pay them.

The relative desirability of welfare over work can be seen from an example carried in the *Boston Globe* on March 30, 1975. A mother of six living in Massachusetts receives cash, medical and educational benefits totaling \$16,028 per year. And since she pays no taxes, and need not save for the future, she enjoys the equivalent of a \$20,000 income. Ironically, this example was taken from an article which argued that welfare benefits should be increased.

There is a real need for temporary assistance in specific cases, but with the constantly relaxed eligibility requirements, and the ever-growing welfare rolls, benefit levels were frozen at unrealistically low levels. In California, for example, payments were not increased between 1958 and 1971, although the rolls were growing



Sen. E. J. (Jake) Garn (R-Utah)

by 40,000 cases per month toward the end of this period. The 1971 reforms adopted in California cut the rolls, but allowed increases of as much as 41% to those who actually deserved welfare.

The case for curbing welfare is thus clear. Certain reforms are almost too obvious to need mentioning: we should not give food stamps to strikers, nor to students who are children of wealthy parents; we should not provide unemployment benefits to strikers, nor to school teachers during the summer, as has been proposed; we should scale benefits so as not to discourage employment; we must eliminate regulations which encourage the breakup of the family. We have a duty to provide for those who are truly in need, but we run a danger if we make welfare as attractive economically and socially as honest work.

John Harm

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this

PROGRAMS BE CURBED?



Rep. Shirley Chisholm (D-N.Y.)

NE OF THE most unfortunate ramifications of our current economic difficulties is an consensus increasing among politicians favoring elimination of welfare programs. President Ford and many of his colleagues Republican are touting hard-line fiscal conservatism, contending that we must cut federal spending on do-

mestic programs because we cannot "afford" it.

I contend that we cannot afford the elimination of existing poverty programs in terms of the human cost to society. We cannot make the poor and the near-poor the most expendable in times of financial crisis, especially now when unemployment is putting more and more people in financial

The poor are worse off today than they were any time during the past four years. Welfare and food program benefits have failed to keep pace with ever-spiraling costs of necessary products. Food costs, for example, have risen 22.6% more than food stamp benefits. Food items which remain the staples of poor people's diets (beans, rice, etc.) have risen in cost at a much higher rate than food generally consumed by the non-poor (fresh vegetables, better cuts of meat, etc.). The Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs concluded last year that the poor have been much more harmfully affected by recent food price inflation than any group in the country.

Consider that 19.6 million American families in

this rich and well-endowed nation have annual incomes below the national poverty level (\$4,200 for a family of four). Consider that there are some 1.8 million elderly who are impoverished; more than 1.2 million permanently disabled who are without resources, and some 77,000 Americans who are blind and totally without incomes. These are the recipients of our welfare dollars; these are the people the American Dream has failed. If we simply do away with federal programs designed to help these people, what will happen to them?

There are many myths proffered by those who want to see an end to domestic federal spending. The statistics bear out that only a small percentage of recipients are "cheaters" and that the recipients of welfare dollars are, for the most part, destitute women and children, handicapped and elderly citizens. I believe that most Americans are sympathetic and understanding people who value a society with humanitarian principles.

Federal spending must be evaluated in terms of the human lives it saves and improves. Each citizen should have the opportunity to live a quality life, and spending our tax dollars to help the socially and economically disadvantaged is the best investment we can make in the America of the future.

have read in The American Legion Magazine for November the arguments in PRO & CON: Should Welfare Programs Be Curbed? IN MY OPINION THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS:

YES NO

SIGNED ___

ADDRESS ____

_ STATE_

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him.

VEVSLETTER A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

NOVEMBER, 1975 —

NATIONWIDE OBSERVANCE OF VETERANS DAY ON NOV. 11 TO BEGIN IN 1978:

The long battle fought by The American Legion and other veterans organizations to have national Veterans Day observances returned to Nov. 11 ended in September with the adoption of PL94-97 . . . But it will be 1978 before the commemorative date will be uniformly observed on a nationwide basis . . . Calendar makers and others involved in planning future events and contracts need until then to line up the date in their schedules... Thus, for the next two years there will still be some confusion in states and localities as to whether the event will be commemorated on Nov. 11 or the last Monday in October...There are 46 states with statutes calling for observance on Nov. 11... The four which still observe the Federal last-Monday-in-October date are Hawaii, Nevada, Rhode Island and Utah... However, depending on the state and locality, Veterans Day could well be a holiday for many people on the last Monday in October, or Nov. 11--or both!...Until 1978 federal agencies will definitely observe the last Monday in October.

A great deal of historic significance and emotional importance--is attached to the traditional observance of Veterans Day...The Armistice ending WWl was signed on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month in 1918...And in 1919, President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed Nov. 11 Armistice Day...In 1926, Congress adopted a resolution directing the President to issue an annual proclamation celebrating the date as Armistice Day...In 1938, the day was designated a national holiday and in 1954 was renamed Veterans Day, specifically to honor the veterans of all our wars...But in 1971 Congress created a series of three-day holiday weekends and Veterans Day was moved to the last Monday in October-over Legion and veteran objections...It took a genuine grassroots movement of many thousands of Legionnaires and other people plus the combined actions of the previously mentioned state legislatures to persuade Congress to correct this particular portion of the "Monday Holiday Law."

HOUSE MOVES TO CREATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY POW/MIA PROBLEMS:

In September the House of Representatives voted 394-3 to create a 10-member Congressional select committee to study the

problem of U.S. servicemen missing in action in Southeast Asia... The action partly satisfies a 1975 Legion mandate in this area and had been urged by the Legion and the cooperating National League of Families.

POW/MIA SCHOLARSHIP ANNOUNCED

A \$10,000 four-year college scholarship for children of Vietnam Era prisonersof-war and missing-in-action has been announced by Purolater Services, Inc., of Lake Success, N.Y....The scholarship will be awarded each year for the next 20 years, said J. Kevin Murphy, President of the company, who was recently awarded the Secretary of Defense Medal for Outstanding Public Service to POW/MIA's...The Legion has been working closely with Mr. Murphy and his company for the last several years on POW/MIA problems...Further scholarship details may be obtained from scholarship administrators at local high schools.

NEW HAMPSHIRE VOTES VIET VET BONUS: SOME OTHER STATES EXTEND PROGRAMS:

New Hampshire now has a \$100 bonus program for its Vietnam Era veterans... Bonus recipients must have served 90 or more days in the armed forces between Aug. 5, 1964 and Aug 15. 1973 or in the Vietnam area between July 1, 1958 and Aug. 5, 1964...Qualified New Hampshire residents (both at entry and release from service) must have earned the Vietnam Service Medal or the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal and be honorably discharged or separated...Provisions have been made for survivors of a deceased eligible vet...Deadline for applications is Aug. 21, 1977 and they are available from The American Legion, Rm. 408, State
House Annex, Concord, N.H., 03301 or
Adjutant General of New Hampshire, State
Military Reservation, Concord, N.H.,
03301, Atn: Bonus Division.

Illinois has extended its bonus deadline for applications for WW2, Korean War and Vietnam Era bonuses to July 1, 1977...Qualified Illinois vets who have not received payment should write: Illinois Veterans Commission, 126 W. Jefferson St., Springfield, Ill., 62705.

The State of Washington also extended its \$250 bonus to Viet vets of that state to Mar. 28, 1976...Write Robert S. O'Brien, State Treasurer, Vietnam Veterans Bonus Division, P.O. Box 586, Olympia, Wash. 98504.

NEWS AMERICAN LEGION

NOVEMBER, 1975

New Statistical Study Shows Legion Posts' Accomplishments

Survey compiled by National Headquarters from reports of 5,816 cooperating Legion posts records vast total achievements at the local level, with veterans affairs and community service programs functioning vigorously.

A national survey recently completed by The American Legion covering the activities of 5,816 Legion posts from June 1, 1974 to May 31, 1975 has just been released which provides for the first time a fairly representative picture of what the Legion does on the local level to back up its credo of "service to community, state and nation."

Although the 5,816 posts which returned their Consolidated Post Report Forms to National Headquarters represent only about 36% of the Legion's 16,000 posts in the U.S. and around the world, the membership held by those posts is more than half of the Legion's 2.7 million total registration. The reams of valuable data gathered in this survey will be studied and compared for some time to come with other indexes available to the Legion.

Questions answered by the responding posts covered the major areas of Legion programs such as participation in veterans affairs and rehabilitation, Americanism, community services, etc. The form also had space for reporting of unusual post programs and activities.

Based on the 5,816 reports, here's a sampling of what was found:

- The combined posts reported assets of \$268,721,006 which included 2,883 post homes owned debt free, 912 post homes owned with debt, and other various properties.
- The cooperating posts reported they had inducted 50,000 *new* members in the 1974-75 membership year.
- They handled 319,137 rehabilitation cases for veterans, donated \$439,975 to veterans and provided 622,532 Veterans Administration Voluntary Service hours in hospitals and other facilities.
- Of the 5,816 posts reporting, 4,524 sent 13,534 boys to Boys State programs that collectively cost them \$845,605.
 - They spent \$3,308,359 on 1,840

Legion baseball teams and 1,946 other teams.

- There were 1,282 Scout units sponsored with 38,671 Scouts and 6,922 Legionnaires participating at a cost to the posts of \$367,398.
- The posts also reported expenditures of over \$300,000 on oratorical contest and school award programs.
- Over 3,600 of the posts noted they had given 1,723,275 hours to community service during the year.
 - In veterans employment programs,

869 posts said 21,681 vets had received jobs or training as a result of their efforts.

- The 5,816 posts reported contributions of \$1,592,160 to various charities and \$3,151,264 for children and youth programs which benefitted 204,029 children directly and 917,029 in other ways.
- Uniformed groups such as color guards, drum & bugle corps, etc., weren't left out of the picture, either, with \$1,066,257 reported expended by participating posts.

All in all, a pretty good record of Legion "service to community, state and nation."

Detecting Lung Cancer

The Veterans Administration reports finding a new blood test that detects lung cancer at its inceptional phase, the point when it is most potentially curable. The test has potential for a large-scale screening of cigarette smokers and other groups considered high-risk for developing lung cancer.

The testing technique and confirma-

Legion/Auxiliary Cancer Fund Appeal Starts Moving



The American Legion and Auxiliary's huge Cancer Fund mailing started moving through the postal system in mid-September. Cancer Fund appeal letters went to each American Legion and Auxiliary home in an effort to raise funds that would help "wipe out cancer in our lifetime." The mailing consisted of more than 3.6 million pieces and was one of the largest ever to go through the Indianapolis Post Office. Posing amidst mailbags are: Miss Doris Anderson, Nat'l Auxiliary Sec'y; William F. Hauck, Nat'l Adjt; Mrs. Alan Schanel, Nat'l Auxiliary Pres., and Nat'l Cmdr Harry G. Wiles. More than \$100,000 has been received at Nat'l Hq. See page 4 for details.





American Legion Auxiliary National Officers For 1975-76

Here are the newly elected 1975-76 National Officers of the Legion's Auxiliary. From left, Mrs. Alan Schanel, R. I., National President and Mrs. Paul Brown, Idaho, Nat'l Vice President. Bottom row (left to right) Mrs. Eugene LeCompte, Vt., Eastern Division VP; Mrs. Lynn Ransdell, Ind., Central Division VP; Mrs. James White, Cal., Western Division VP; Mrs. Lester Henkens, Neb., Northwestern Division VP; Mrs. William D. Chester, Jr., Ky., Southern Division VP; Mrs. Clarence Engh, S. D., National Chaplain and Mrs. George Gibbs, Md., National Historian.















tion of its reliability were developed by a VA medical research group working out of the East Orange, N.J., and Bronx, N.Y., VA hospitals. The test is a specific immunoassay devised to detect minute amounts of circulating hormones and was based on a technique developed by Dr. Rosalyn S. Yalow and the late Dr. Solomon A. Berson at the Bronx facility. Thus far the test appears specific for lung cancer and its metastases, but not for cancers of other primary sites.

Confirmation of the reliability of the test was conducted by Dr. L. Fred Ayvazian at East Orange VA Hospital on over 150 cancer and emphysema patients. Dr. Ayvazian found that when metastatic cancer is reported on the basis of biopsy of lymph node or liver or other tissue, and immunoassay establishes the presence of ACTH (adrenocorticotropic hormone), then the primary cancer can be judged to derive from the lung.

(An early and more complete report of this study appears in the March 1975 American Review of Respiratory Disease.)

Commander Visits Far East

As this was being written, National Commander Harry G. Wiles (Kans.) was on a 19-day trip to the Far East which would combine Legion affairs and situation briefings by local and area military commanders. The first stop was Hawaii where Admiral Noel Gayler, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific, was scheduled to brief the Commander on America's role in that far-flung area.

Next on the itinerary was a stopover at Guam, with the possibility of establishing a Legion post there, followed by a two-day program of activities in the Philippines arranged by that department. The Commander was also scheduled to visit the Republic of China in Taipei, Taiwan, South Korea and Japan before returning to the U.S.

Clemency Board Ends

The Clemency Board established by President Ford to process applications by Vietnam War draft resisters and military deserters who wished to earn Presidential pardons went out of existence on Sept. 15, 1975 after a year of deliberations and two deadline extensions designed to draw more applicants.

Out of an estimated 120,000 eligible men, only 15,468 eligible applicants were considered by the board. An additional 5,000 or so applications received

Nat'l Membership Bulletin

As of Sept. 30, there were 694,390 recorded members for the 1975-76 year-an increase of 89,079 over the same period last year. A total of 28 departments had already reached their Oct. 7 targets and many of the bigger departments were off to their best starts in years. From Jan. 1, 1975 to September 30, there were 106 new posts chartered as compared to 80 for all of 1974. The National Commander's Monetary Incentive Award Program which awarded a total of \$7,125 in prizes for new post promotion in 1974-75 will be continued in 1975-76. The National Gold Cup Commanders Program which awarded free trips to the Minneapolis National Convention to 76 post, district and department commanders will be continued in 1976 as the Freedom Bell Commanders Program for the Seattle National Convention.

were found ineligible for a variety of reasons. The last group also included, surprisingly, some applicants whose troubles with the law and the military dated back to WW2 and even WW1!

Before the board ended its deliberations it had sent the President recommendations on 5,361 applications and he had signed 2,402 warrants for clemency pardons.

The Executive Order terminating the Clemency Board also assigned the task of cleaning up the program's unfinished business by March 31, 1976 to the Justice Department. For many years The American Legion has been insisting that such cases should be handled by the nation's courts on a case-by-case basis under our American system of justice.

Unemployed Veterans

As August 1975 ended veterans continued to show high unemployment rates, according to figures released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Dep't of Labor. Overall, veterans aged 20-34 years were averaging 9% unemployment, compared to the national average of 8.4%. In actual figures, there were about 550,000 veterans reported as unemployed for that month.

Veterans between the ages of 20-24 years had an unemployment rate of 17.5%; those between 25-29 years were 8.2% and vets 30-34 years old were unemployed at the rate of 5.9%.

There were no figures for unemployed older veterans.

Minnesota's Legionville

During the recent National Convention in Minneapolis, members of the Legion's National Children & Youth Commission had the opportunity to visit Legionville, one of the Legion's most

valuable and unique programs for the benefit of children.

When they arrived by bus at Legionville, situated on North Long Lake, a few miles north of Brainerd, Minn., they found a school safety patrol training center sponsored by the Minnesota Legion in cooperation with that state's Departments of Public Safety and Conservation that is recognized as one of the outstanding traffic safety promotion programs in the nation.

Now in its 38th year, the program annually provides instruction in safety patrol methods to thousands of Minnesota schoolchildren between the ages of 10-14. While safety training is the primary program at Legionville, the students also receive instruction in Americanism, good citizenship, sportsmanship, first aid, swimming and boat and water safety during their week's stay. There are also conservation activities, athletics and group entertainment. At the end of the week, a Minnesota Highway Patrol Officer gives an examination of progress covering the school patrol and safety lessons taught while at the training center. Each passing youngster-and there are very few who fail-receives a certificate of graduation. Proof of the program's effectiveness is the fact that not one death has occurred at a crossing guarded by a school patrol since its beginnings.

Credit for the origination of the school and bus safety training program belongs to a Catholic nun, Sister Carmela, of Cathedral School in St. Paul, who first used older children to help younger ones at school crossings in 1921. Since then more than 35,000 Minnesota children have been involved in guarding such crossings.

In 1936 the Minnesota Legion decided at its convention to sponsor the safety program and from 1938 to 1953 the program was conducted at different training sites with varying rates of success that were not wholly satisfactory to Legionnaires, parents, school officials or law enforcement agencies.

Out of the 1953 department convention came a resolution creating a cor-

poration to solicit and raise funds, secure land and operate a proper non-profit educational institution under Minnesota laws to train children in school patrol safety.

Land was acquired at North Long Lake and construction began in 1956 with the first sessions opening in 1957. Today the Minnesota Legion proudly tells all that it has invested well over \$300,000 in the Legionville facility which comprises over 600 acres (including 1,600 feet of shoreline), various dormitories, classrooms and other buildings, and necessary fixtures and equipment. All monies were raised by contributions from Legion posts, Auxiliary units and individuals interested in the program.

P-U-F-L Plan Starts

The Legion's new national paid-upfor-life membership plan is off and running. Within days of the start of the



School patrol classes are held here.



Nat'l Children & Youth Comm'n Chmn Earl Franklin (Colo.) inspects safety signs.

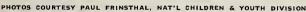
program (which couldn't begin until all departments had acted on acceptance this summer), over 300 applications had been processed by National Headquarters and unprocessed requests had begun to back up.

The national P-U-F-L membership plan was adopted by the Legion's National Executive Committee in Oct. 1974 to commence operations with the 1976 membership year. At the present time 38 of the Legion's 58 departments have decided to accept the national plan. Of the 20 who elected not to join right now, seven have already had department life membership plans which made it difficult to meld operations with the national program.

For Legionnaires unfamiliar with the P-U-F-L plan it should be noted right at the outset that this is *not* to be confused with the honorary life membership awarded by a member's post for his service as an outstanding Legionnaire. The emphasis is on *paid* when P-U-F-L is discussed for the individual Legionnaire is thus electing to buy his membership for a number of years in advance without having to worry about future payments and the increasing cost of dues and other expenses.

Since each member can only buy P-U-F-L through his own post, the cost of his annual post dues is a deciding factor—along with his age—in determining his lifetime cost for Legion membership.

To illustrate how this would work, let's set up a mythical Legion post with annual dues of \$10, pick out seven mythical members (Al, Bruce, Charlie, Don, Ed, Frank, and George) and put them in the respective age groups 29 and under, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70-79, and 80 and over. For Al, the P-U-F-L cost would be \$314; for Bruce, \$275; for Charlie, \$229; for Don, \$178; for Ed, \$127; for Frank, \$81; and for "ole George," \$59. Since the figures were computed by actuarial standards, they obviously vary according to age of member and cost of post dues. (A chart showing rates for all ages and post dues levels was published in the June issue



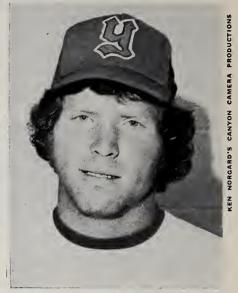




Nat'l Children & Youth Commission views water safety class, then boards buses for return to Minneapolis Nat'l Convention.

American Legion Baseball National Champions For 1975





Here is the 1975 American Legion Championship Baseball Team representing Logan Wheeler Post 36 of Yakima, Wash., which won the 50th anniversary Legion World Series at Sioux Park Stadium, Rapid City, S. Dak., in Sept. At right is David

Edler, Yakima's star pitcher who garnered the Legion's Baseball Player of the Year Award, the "Click" Cowger RBI Award and tied for the Rawlings Big Stick Award. Dave, 19, pitched Yakima to their final Series win, struck out 11 and homered.

of this magazine.)

The purchasing member then gives his completed application and payment to his post adjutant or finance officer who endorses it and forwards it to his department adjutant who then moves it along to Nat'l Hq.

As soon as it has been verified and processed by the national organization, the member will receive directly from Nat'l Hq a permanent Pair-Up-For-Life Membership Card which should be carried as proof of membership. To participate, a member must have a valid membership card for the current membership year. BankAmericard and Master Charge card holders may charge it to their credit cards and thus pay off the cost at their convenience.

P-U-F-L has many advantages for

Legionnaires, posts, departments and the national organization. It helps keep the Legion competitive with other major national organizations and, to a certain degree, stabilizes membership. Members nearing retirement age may wish to purchase such a plan during their final earning years to assure continuance of membership during their retirement. It acts as a hedge against inflation for all member age groups, eliminates a large number of dropouts, and minimizes the problems associated with the mailing of dues notices and collection of annual dues for a certain percentage of the national enrollment.

After June 15, 1976, national dues will go up \$1.00. While this will not increase the cost of the P-U-F-L plan, a number of posts and departments may

elect to piggy-back their own dues increases on the national raise and members will thus be paying more. Buying P-U-F-L avoids that and saves money for members.

Transfer procedures have been established for participating departments. Posts will still retain the right to be the judge of their own membership and acceptance of the transferring member is not mandatory. However, once approval to transfer has been secured from the new post and department, both are obligated to honor the P-U-F-L membership status of the transferee.

Provisions have been made for refunds when a charter is canceled and the member cannot complete a transfer or has his membership revoked. P-U-F-L memberships will be numbered consecutively as issued by Nat'l Hq. Funds in the plan go into a dedicated trust and neither the principal nor the interest may be used for any purpose other than the payment of annual dues and direct administrative costs.

One additional note: If you carry American Legion Life Insurance (which is available only to dues paid members in good standing) and you subscribe to P-U-F-L, you never again need to worry about your insurance lapsing because you forgot to pay dues on time. You'll always be paid up.

An application coupon on this page can be used by interested members. If a post desires additional applications, they can be had from department adjutants of departments which participate or from Nat'l Hq at the address shown in the coupon.

TO:	Membership and Post Activitie
	The American Legion
	P. O. Box 1055
	Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

I am interested in knowing more about the National Paid-up-for-Life Membership Plan. Please send application to:
(NAME)
STREET ADDRESS
CITY, STATE, ZIP
I am a member of Post No, Department (state)



50 PIECE SET... PISTOL-HANDLED FLATWARE OF 1776... Reproduced as authentic replicas in satin finish stainless NOT \$44.95! NOT \$34.95! ONLY \$22.95!

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Check Quantity Desired Service For 8 (50-Piece Set) \$22.95 Service For 12 (74-Piece Set) 33.95 Service For 16 (100-Piece Set) 44.95 □ Enclosed is \$
Charge my BankAmericard Master Charge American Express Exp. Date
Signature
Address (Please Print Clearly) City
State Zip Zi

Kansas Legion Hosts Golfers

The Kansas American Legion Dep't golf tournament was held at the Fort Leavenworth Golf Course with 161 Kansas Legionnaires competing, the largest Legion Dep't golf tournament ever held in Kansas.

The tournament Medalist and also winner of the championship flight was Bob Lind, Hutchinson, 71 and 142. Championship flight winners were Lind (142); L.R. Harding, Junction City (148); Carl Cobb, Pittsburg (152); C. Redding, Junction City (153); Jack Joyce, Fort Leavenworth.

The winners in each flight and the Medalist were awarded trophies by Dep't tournament chairman Bill Blandin, Manhattan. Also present and helping to award trophies and prizes was Dep't Cmdr Ron Birk, Gridley. Col. William Lawrence, Maj. Don Briggs and Maj. Robert Weikle of Fort Leavenworth arranged the flighting. Merchandise prizes were presented to the top five players in each flight.

Legion Journalism Awards

The Texas Legion News, a publication of the Dep't of Texas, won first place in the President's Award category as the best paper from the point of journalistic excellence in the 1975 Nat'l American Legion Press Assoc. contest. W. H. McGregor is the editor.

Second and third place winners in this category are the Washington State Legionnaire (Bruce Penny, editor) and the Georgia Legionnaire (George Osborne, editor).

The Gibraltar Journal, Newark, N.J., with Joe Quade as editor, captured top honors in the Al Weinberg Award category for post publications with less than 2,000 members. Second and third place winners are Lammlights of Williamsville, N.Y. (Bob Fox, editor) and Edward B. Cutter of Anoka, Minn. (Al Smith, editor).

The Jack R.C. Cann Award (mimeo or spirited duplicator processed publications) was won by The Bugle of Garden City, N.Y. (Douglas J. Wrenn, editor). Second place went to Clearing Legionnaire, Chicago, Ill. (Richard C. Goiny, editor), and third place to Splinters of Greenwood, Ind. (Bill and June Russel, editors).

George Osborne, editor of The Georgia Legionnaire, won the best editorial category and the William E. Rominger Award. Second and third place winners are Albert J. Weinert of Post 205, Kenmore, N.Y., and Mrs. Robert Kehe, editor of Post 138 publication, Waterloo, Iowa.

NALPA President Samuel Picker presented the Past President's Plaque, the organization's highest award, to Salvador A. Quintana, Past President of NALPA, at the Awards banquet. Quintana was honored for his "dedicated years of service, contributions to advance The American Legion, and his willingness to assist fellow veterans and their widows."

BRIEFLY NOTED



Armed Forces Reserve Center dedicated.

Speaking at the dedication of the Armed Forces Reserve Center, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N.Y., was Aldo Benedetto, Nat'l Executive Committeeman of New York. Other guests, from l. to rt., front row, in the photo, were Congressman John M. Murphy (Staten Island and Lower Manhattan); Rear Admiral Frank B. Guest, Jr., Commandant, 3rd Naval District; Maj. Gen. George W. McGrath, Jr., Cmdr, 77th USARCOM; and Robert T. Connor, S.I. Borough President; in the rear, left is John Marchi, State Senate member (S.I.).

Awarded annually by the Kansas Legion, the Dr. Irvin L. "Click" Cowger Memorial Baseball Scholarship was given this year to Tim Hennig, 18, of McPherson, who was awarded the \$150 scholarship at the State Legion tournament in Hutchinson.

POSTS IN ACTION

As a Bicentennial activity, Post 83, Whitehall, N.Y., constructed a roster of Revolutionary War veterans and presented it to the Skenesborough Museum. (The Village of Whitehall was known



Post compiles 1776 war veterans list.

as Skenesborough during the Revolutionary War.) The names are on red and blue strips on a brown, painted lumberbox wagon wheel. The 306 alphabetically listed names represent servicemen of the area around Skenesborough. In the photo are Mrs. Doris Morton, Town Historian, who had suggested the project to the post, Post Cmdr Bernard Brown, making the presentation, and Post Chaplain Daniel Whitehead. Over a year was spent compiling the names. As a result of the survey, the post decorated 160 additional graves this year on Memorial Day, and plans to have all these graves marked with a Revolutionary War grave marker in 1976. Some of the early family names represented are Bartholomew, Christie, Earl (or Earll), Fuller, Hatch, Granger, Osgood, Stockwell, Tozer, Vine, Walsh and Warner.



First-year midget soccer team sponsored by St. Louis Co., Mo., Post 111 won first place in Hazlewood Spring League with seven straight wins. Soccer interest is growing fast in United States. Top row, I. to rt.: Mgr. Bill Sondag, Willard Dunn, Coach Klagert Dickerson.

A Legion post chartered at Tennessee Central Prison (Nashville) is the second in the nation to be formed behind prison walls. Named the Frank G. Clement Post 103 in honor of the late governor who served as Dep't Cmdr in 1949-50, the post received its temporary charter from Dep't Cmdr Gerald Quick, of Jackson, Public Service Commissioner Bob Clement, son of the former governor and a member of Donelson Post 88, expressed the family's appreciation to the Legion for naming the post in honor of Clement, who devoted more than 20 years to Legion programs. The new Legionnaires initially will support a blood donor drive, repair of toys for underprivileged children, text books for the resident college program, a greeting card project for inmates, sponsorship of a son of an inmate to Legion Boys' State, observation of all patriotic holidays with appropriate programs, and daily raising and lowering of the flag. Cmdr Quick said there are 28 charter members of the post, all but two of whom are inmates. Warden Jim Rose extended greetings to those attending the ceremony.



A National American Legion Citation for hiring veterans was given to the firm of Pratt and Whitney Aircraft. Left to right are Brig. Gen. Gaetano Russo, Ass't Adjutant General; Bruce Torell, Pratt and Whitney president; and Connecticut's Dep't Cmdr Joseph Mardu.

Post 98, Columbia City, Ind., remembers its dead with two boards of name plates. The first, shown in the photo, is full and is complete since 1919 with names of all those killed in WW1, WW2, and Korea, and of every member who has died while he has been a



Bowlers of Post 771, Erie, Pa., won the Monday Class A League at Greengarden Lanes for 1974-75. L. to rt. with trophies: Francis Short, club president; Harvey Grieshaber, captain; Jim Grucza; George Boxer; Jim Vaughn; Don Magill; Rich Moczulski.

member of this post. On the second board (not shown) those from Whitley County killed in the Vietnam War are listed. Paul Houpt is in charge of maintaining the boards.



Post 98, Ind.: recognition for war dead.

Members of Post 37, Bellows Falls, Vt., and Edmund Lawlor, Trustee of the Vermont Veterans Home, Bennington, presented John Ahearn, Adjutant of the Home, who represented the Commandant. Brig. Gen. Edward Giles, with a check for \$400. This donation will be put toward the purchase of a closed-circuit TV camera for the new 73-bed nursing home care unit being constructed.

Post 970, East Bloomfield, N.Y., has dedicated its new post home, built almost entirely by volunteer labor of the less than 100 post members.

AMERICAN LEGION JACKETS



NEW!! "WET LOOK" JACKET. Nylon cire. Left front panel is red and remainder of jacket is blue. The "IN" look for today's Legionnaire.



ZELAN JACKET. Weatherproof permanent press with two-button collar. Navy blue (No. 70262) or Oyster (No. 70230).

Fach \$10.95

MELTON WOOL JACKET. Heavy blue Melton wool with knit cuffs and neck trimdry cleanable.

No. 70267 \$25.95

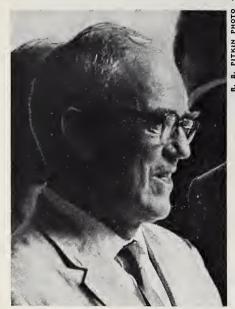
NYLON RACING JACKET. Elastic cuffs and racing collar. White with red and blue rally stripes (No. 70414) or Blue with red and white stripes (No. 70418).

Each \$8.95

All jackets available in small, medium, large or extra-large. Specify size.

Order from: National Emblem Sales, Dept. M The American Legion P. O. Box 1055 Indianapolis, IN 46206

Stephen F. Chadwick, Past National Commander, Dies in Seattle at 81



Steve Chadwick, at 72, socializing at the Legion's 1966 National Convention.

Stephen Fowler Chadwick, of Seattle, Wash., Past National Commander of The American Legion (1938-39), died on August 28. Chadwick, a veteran of the American Siberian Expedition of WW1, was 81 on August 14.

A native of Colfax, in the extreme eastern section of Washington, and a resident of Seattle in all his adult years, Steve Chadwick was 44 when he was chosen National Commander by acclamation at the 20th National Convention in Los Angeles in 1938.

When his father was named in 1908 to the State Supreme Court, the family moved to the State capital, Olympia. Steve enrolled at the Univ. of Washington at Seattle, became Freshman Class president, but left after a year to attend the law school at Washington and Lee Univ. in Lexington, Va. He returned to the Univ. of Washington for another year of law, and was admitted to the bar in August on his 21st birthday, and worked for a Seattle law firm.

In May 1917 he entered a voluntary training camp at Fort Lawton, Wash., and later went to the 2nd Officers Training Camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, where he won a first lieutenant's commission. From December of that year until April 1918, he was stationed with the 91st Division at Camp Lewis, Wash., when he was assigned to Co. D, Eighth Inf., Eighth Div., at Camp Fremont, Calif.

On August 14, 1918, he was told that he was to be placed in command of 1,250 men who were to sail for Vladivostock, Russia's Siberian seaport. He

served with the 27th Regiment through a severe winter in Siberia, helping guard the Trans-Siberian Railway and allied military supplies. Early in 1919, Lieutenant Chadwick came back to the United States, was discharged, and spent much time pushing an inquiry into the matter of why American troops were still held in Siberia—several months after the war on the Western Front was over. Despite his efforts, the American troops were kept in Siberia until March 31, 1920.

In July 1919, he married Margaret Gardiner Tyler, a granddaughter of John Tyler, tenth president of the United States, became associated with his father in a Seattle law firm, joined the newly formed Seattle Legion Post 18, and eventually served as its commander. In 1929 Steve and his father formed the law firm of Chadwick & Chadwick.

Chadwick held directorships in several companies, including the Seattle Club of the Pacific Coast Baseball League. In 1926 he was elected to the Freeholders Charter Commission, set up to draft a charter for the city of Seattle, and was a vice president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

He was Legion Nat'l Executive Committeeman, for Washington, in 1927-29, in 1930 a member of the Legion's Nat'l Americanism Committee, and subsequently chairman of its later form, the Nat'l Americanism Commission. In 1965 he was elected president of the Seattle Historical Society.

He is survived by Mrs. Chadwick and a son, Stephen F., Jr., of Bainbridge Island, Wash.

Other deaths:

Wilson J. Hebert, 55, Baton Rouge, La., Louisiana Dep't Adjutant. An Army veteran of WW2, he served 14 years as a field representative for Nat'l Legion Hq before his appointment as Dep't Adjutant. John C. Bailey, Jr., has been appointed acting Dep't Adjutant.

J. Pat Kelly, 79, Bainbridge, Ga., a WW1 veteran, Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1939-41) and Past Dep't Cmdr (1937-38).

"Kelly played a vital role," reported the Georgia Legionnaire, "in getting the G.I. Bill of Rights passed through Congress. He was on the scene and led the efforts in 1944 to get Georgia Congressman John Gibson, of the 8th District, who was ailing at the time and was at home, ferried to Washington in time to cast the deciding vote to get the bill out of Committee favorably. During the 1975 Nat'l Convention in Minneapolis, Past Nat'l Cmdr Harry Colmery gave the delegates a first-hand report on the work of getting the G.I. Bill passed. He mentioned 'Pat Kelly of Georgia' several times. He stated that Pat was one of the unsung leaders in the fight for the G.I. Bill." Kelly's widow, Mrs. Mildred Kelly, is a Past Nat'l President of The American Legion Auxiliary.

James M. Brown, 89, Phoenix, Ariz., Past Dep't Adjutant (1928-29) and Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1930-31.

M.D. "Jack" Murphy, 71, Columbia, Mo., Past Dep't Cmdr (1958-59) and vice chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Security Council since 1966.

Dr. Robert O. Blood, 87, Concord, NH, a former Governor of New Hampshire, Past Dep't Cmdr (1922), Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1921-22), and a Legion Nat'l Vice Cmdr in 1922-23.

Rev. Olaf G. Birkeland, 81, Whitehall, Wis., Past Nat'l Chaplain (1951-52).

Alexander Fitzhugh, 99, Vicksburg, Miss., Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1920-21) and Past Dep't Cmdr (1919-20); he was a founder of the Legion, having attended the St. Louis Caucus in May 1919.

Milo Blanich, 58, Crosby, Minn., Minnesota's Nat'l Executive Committeeman since 1974 and Past Dep't Cmdr (1970-71).

Maurice R. Parisien, 55, Scarborough, Me., Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr (1968-69), Past Dep't Cmdr (1961-62), and Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1965-68). At time of death he was serving as the Legion's Dep't Insurance Trust representative.

W. Taylor Boyd, Sylacauga, Ala., Past Dep't Cmdr (1936-37).

Wilson Westbrook, DC, Member of U.S. Dep't of Agriculture Post 36 and active in the Legion baseball program; he was Dep't Commissioner for 10 years.

John F. Choate, 81, Augusta, Me., Past Dep't Cmdr (1928-29).

Ralph H. Lavers, 76, Bristol, R. I., former director of the Legion's Nat'l Economic Commission.

Talking 'Patty Prayer' Doll

now I lay me down to sleep...

Kneels and says her bedtime prayer

> Nothing to wind up—no string to pull. Whenever you want her to she says

"Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep. If I should die before I wake, I pray the Lord my soul to take. God bless Mommy . . . and Daddy, and make me a good girl, Amen."

Makes a beautiful gift!

Just press her tummy and Patty recites the entire children's bedtime prayer in her precious childlike voice. Almost 20 inches tall, she's soft and lovable and dressed in a silken nylon nightie. Under the nightie her body and arms are cloth covered foam. Hands and head are soft washable vinyl-her beautiful lifelike hair can be combed and styled. Patty's delightful voice comes from a miniature record player in her tummy. Open the zipper on her back to turn the record over and she sings "Brother John"! Operates on a single penlight battery (included). Money back refund if you (and your favorite little girl) are not perfectly delighted.

- ALMOST 20 INCHES TALL
- SOFT, CUDDLY AND LIFELIKE
- REVERSE THE RECORD AND PATTY SINGS "BRDTHER JOHN."

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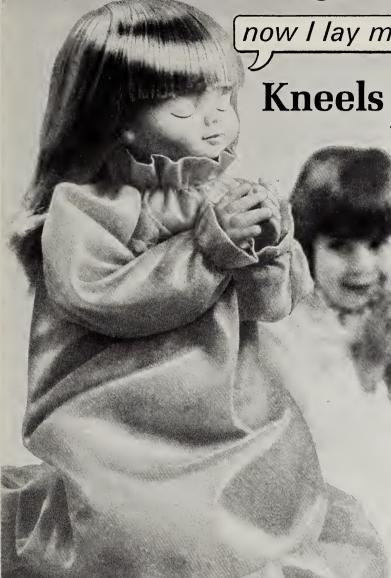
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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Pennsylvania Legionnaire Leonard Zatz, recipient of the Philadelphia District Teacher of the Year Award, for outstanding service in the field of Distributive Education in the State of Pennsylvania. It was presented by the Pennsylvania Assoc. of Distributive Education Teachers, the Pennsylvania Dep't of Education and Sears Roebuck

Robert R. Cherlin, West Hartford, Conn., elected chairman of the Connecticut Veterans Home and Hospital Commission; Louis E. Molinaro, North Grosvenor Dale, re-elected Commission secretary.

Garland D. Bloodsworth, Wilmington, Del., appointed by Sen. Bill Roth to the Nat'l Advisory Council of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee. Also appointed to this committee: Richard L. MacFarlane, Doylestown, Pa., by Sen. Hugh Scott.

J. Alvis Carver, Dunn, N.C., and Thomas D. Linnins, Greensboro, appointed to the Nat'l Advisory Council of the United States Senate Veterans Affairs Committee. The appointments were announced by Sen. Vance Hartke, Ind., chairman of the Senate Committee. Carver, a Past Dep't Cmdr, was nominated for the post by Sen. Robert B. Morgan, and Lillins, Dep't Sgt.-at-Arms, was nominated by Sen. Jesse Helms, both of North Carolina.

Thomas E. Whelan, of St. Thomas,

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending Aug. 31, 1975

Benefits paid Jan. 1-Aug. 31, 1975. \$ 1,517,370
Benefits paid since April 1958. 19,224,314
Basic units in force (number). 150,780
New Applications approved since
Jan. 1, 1975. 4,234
New Applications declined. 1,059
New Applications suspended
(applicant failed to return
health form). 558
American Legion Life Insurance is an official

N.D., chairman emeritus of the Legion's Nat'l Foreign Relations Commission and former U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua, honored in being named a Past Dep't Cmdr by action of the 1975 North Dakota Dep't Convention. He is a 57-year Legionnaire.

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Sanford Post 183, Sanford, Miss.; Gen. Robert Wood Johnson Post 501, New Brunswick, N.J.; Frank G. Clement Post 103, Nashville, Tenn.;

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these veterans are urged to do so. Usually a statement is needed in support of a VA claim.
Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using Search For Witness Forms available only from State Legion Service Officers.

American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using Search For Witness Forms available only from State Legion Service Officers.

226th Searchlight Bn, Bat A, AA (2-15-'43)—Need to hear from Madden (Nashville, Tenn.), Woods (Greenville, Tenn.), Bettoni (Pittsburgh, Pa.), Dyer (St. Louis). Richards (Parkersburg, W. Va.), Vega (El Paso, Texas), and any other comrades who knew that Jessie F. Cerda suffered injuries to his left side (leg, arm and shoulder) while moving portable power plant during inspection. He slipped in sand and the power plant ran over his left leg. Write "CD286, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

Marine Platoon 494 (Camp Pendleton, Ca. May 10 or 11, 1944)—Need to hear from Platoon 494 Leader, assistant Platoon Leader Smith, or any other comrade who recalls that Elgy Humphries Marks was taken out of the line on drill field and sent off duty with something wrong with feet and leg. Write "CD287, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

USS Manning (DE 199 South Pacific 1944-45)—Need Information from Nemecek (fireman), Mool (machinist), Burnett (water tender), and any other shipmates serving during Sept 1943 to April 1946 who recall that Glendon E. Coffee suffered from a nervous condition and stomach problems. Write "CD288, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10010"

Fort Bliss, Texas, Bat B AAA Tng Unit, 2nd Eight Basic (Mar 1-15, 1955)—Need to hear from Ferrero (San Bernardino, Calif.), Blizzard (Sulphur Springs, Texas), Hagen (Grand Island Neb.), Bey (Billings, Mont.) and any other comrades who recall that Frank Emery Cole suffered from a strep infection which settled in his kidneys and, because of inadequate medical attention, claims Cole, "eventually destroyed them completely." Write "CD-289, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

188th Parachute Inf Reg*t, 3rd Bn, Co H (Summer 1947 Sendi, Japan)—Need to hear from any comrade who knew that L

Missouri City Post 404, Missouri City, Tex.; Lewisville Post 407, Lewisville, Tex.; and Copperas Cove Post 582, Copperas Cove, Tex.

Also, William Gary Gifford Post 22, Peoria, Ariz.; Chino Valley Post 40, Chino Valley, Ariz.; Templeton Gap Post 209, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Johnson-Dielson Post 142, Kuna, Idaho; Terrytown Post 378, Terrytown, La.; Bridge City Post 597, Bridge City, La.; River Parish Post 598, Kenner, La.; Sanford Post 183, Sanford, Miss.; St. Robert Post 628, St. Robert, Mo.; Gen. Robert Wood Johnson Post 501, New Brunswick, N.J.; Hudson Post 1885, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Basil Clover Post 298, Weldon, No. Car.; A. L. Post 772, Dayton, Ohio; Unity Twp Post 982, Unity Twp., Pa.; Frank G. Clement Post 103, Nashville, Tenn.; Missouri City Post 404, Missouri City, Tex.; Louisville Post 407, Louisville, Tex.; State Line Post 538, Waskom, Tex.; Copperas Cove Post 582, Copperas Cove, Tex. and Elmo Paugh Post 845, Dennison, Tex.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by a Post is a testimonial by those who know best that such a member has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Malvin Roseman (1975) Post 75, Birming-ham, Ala. Frank J. Romeo (1975) Post 267, La Habra,

Calif.
Christopher Falconer and Carl J. Holzman (both 1975) Post 563, Los Angeles, Calif. Ignacio A. Arzadon (1974), Phillip A. Labor, Prudencio Pasion and Felix S. Tapia (ail 1972) Post 688, Wilmington, Calif. Robert S. Russell (1974) Post 829, Granada Hills, Calif.
William M. Cooper and Joseph O. Thibault (both 1974) Post 134, Bridgeport, Conn. Rebecca J. Anderson (1975) Post 134, Tampa, Fia.

(both 1974) Post 134, Bridgeport, Conn. Rebecca J. Anderson (1975) Post 134, Tampa, Fla.

James F. Drew (1975) Post 202, Keystone Hights, Fla.

Andrew P. Curzydell, Joseph C. Damato, Joe Dileo (all 1975), Lawrence H. Eagan (1970) and Burton W. Evans (1975) Post 155, Harvey, Ill.

Roy C. Bodie (1972), William H. Weikart (1973), Robert L. Cary (1974) and Max Julian (1975) Post 31, Angola, Ind.

Robert B. Clark (1973), Paul F. Rentfrow, Sr. (1974) and George W. Lea (1975) Post 296, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Douglas A. Blaising (1973) and Wayne E. Bock (1975) Post 330, New Haven, Ind. Tom L. Swaney (1974) Post 289, Clay, Ky. Henry O. Roberts (1974) Post 66, Lisbon Falls, Me.

Thomas J. Marr (1975) Post 60, Laurel, Md. Geo P. Deane, John T. Gilfoy, Sr., John W. Halahan, Sr., Timothy E. Leary, Jr. and Manuel M. Rose (all 1975) Post 64, Middleboro, Mass.

Daniel A. Jaworski and Zigmund Tomaszewski (both 1975) Post 525, Smiths Creek, Mich.

Richard F. Short and Charles H. Smith (both 1974) Post 396, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mich.

Richard F. Short and Charles H. Smith (both 1974) Post 396, Minneapolis, Minn.

John N. Harlow (1975) Post 2, Nevada, Mo. Frank Bongiorno (Dr.) (1975) Post 431, Paterson, N.J.

Thomas P. Gallagher and John H. Lloyd (both 1975) Post 458, Trenton, N.J.

Seaborn Collins and Fernando C. Reta (both 1975) Post 10, Las Cruces, N.M.

William Cranston, Wilbur Gregory and Kenneth Perkins (all 1975) Post 32, Walton, N.Y.

Michael A. De Palma (1975) Post 468, Ro-chester, N.Y. Milton Schaffer (1975) Post 1169, New York, Valerie L. Read (1975) Post 1838, Sayville, N.Y.

Lindgren Frederick (1975) Post 348, Toledo, Ohio

Paul North, Andy F. Boyer, Fremont O. Wolcott, James A. Shaeffer (all 1975) Post 473, Copley, Ohio Harrison G. Babcock (1976) Post 610, Brook Park, Ohio Elaine Dickie, George L. Dickie, Jr., Johnnie Ferrell, William Frank and Arthur Garball (all 1975) Post 101, Portland, Ore. Richard W. Snyder (1975) Post 1, Williamsport, Pa. Anthony W. Chaplinski, Joseph T. Garrett, George D. Reinhard and Frank J. Waters (all 1975) Post 29, Allentown, Pa. Michael Acon, Beatrice Anderson, Norman L. Apple, John L. Bieghey, Robert G. Bruehl (all 1975) Post 498, Rochester, Pa. Thomas Helminski, Jr. and George Cronk (both 1975) Post 6, Stevens Point, Wis. Tracy O. Rice, Henry Paulson and John O. Gilbertson (all 1975) Post 191, Whitehall, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form. American Legion Magazine,

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given.
Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

3rd & 6th Army Hq & Hq Co. (WW2)— (June) J. Mullens, 518 Park St., Baytown, Tex. 77520

11th Arm'd Cav Reg't—(May) Paul Squires, P.O. Box "C", Fort Knox, Ky. 40121 11th Eng (WW1)—(Nov)—Gus Grossmann, 35 Oak Ave., Tenafly, N.J. 07670 31st MP Co (WW2 & Korea)—(Jan) Curtis Lord, Sr., 102 10th Ave., Chickasaw, Ala.

ta Hosp—(May) Mrs. Lillian Salmon, Milbrook Pk., Dr., Baltimore, Md. 52nd Sta 6962 M

52nd Sta Hosp—(May) Mrs. Ellian Salmon, 6962 Milbrook Pk., Dr., Baltimore, Md. 21215
63rd Medical Bn, Co A (June) John Kopcha, 1115 W. 173rd St., Hazelcrest, Ill. 60429
76th Div—(June) Col. E. Cutter, Jr., Dept. of EE, USMA, West Point, N.Y. 10996
91st Gen Hosp—(June) Edna Bruhn, P.O. Box 104, Clinton, Iowa 52732
121st Inf Reg't—(June) James Brake, 1069 Mimosa Dr., Macon, Ga. 31204
127th Inf, WNG, Hq & Hq Co (Milwaukee, Wis.) (April) Peter Borsi, 111 N. Alder Ave., Sterling, Va. 22170
141st Field Art'y Bn—(Mar) Roger Follette, P.O. Box 50135, New Orleans, La. 70150
151st Field Art'y Bn—(Mar) Roger Follette, P.O. Box 50135, New Orleans, La. 70150
151st Field Art'y Bn—(Mar) Roger Follette, P.O. Box 50135, New Orleans, La. 70150
151st Field Art'y Bn—(Mar) Stanley Colwell, P.O. Box 55, Penryn, Ca. 95663
183rd Field Art'y Bn—(May) John Ryder, 4413 Wyman Dr., Sacramento, Ca. 95821
189th Field Art'y Bat C (Korea 1950-53)—(June) Terry Tresner, P.O. Box 755, Blackwell, Okla. 74631
224th AAA S1 Bn, Bat C—(Jan) Lou Stark, 5220 Maricopa, Torrance, Ca. 90503
280th Combat Eng Bn (WW2)—(Mar) Pat Corcoran, 3014 Rolison Rd., Redwood City, Cal. 94063
353rd Inf, 3rd Bn (WW2)—(May) H. Glaves, 825 Mariposa Way, Lodi, Ca. 95240

Cal. 94063
353rd Inf, 3rd Bn (WW2)—(May) H. Glaves, 825 Mariposa Way, Lodi, Ca. 95240
382nd MP Bn, Co C (Baumholder, Germany AP034)—(Jan) Michael Duganier Sta. A, Trenton State Hospital, Trenton, N.J. 08625
733rd Rwy Oper Bn (June) Glenn Erwin, 127 N. 77th St., Kansas City, Kans. 66111
817th TD Bn—(June) Joe Nigri, 231 Milton Lane, Hoffman Estates, Ill. 60172
824th Tank Dest Bn—(May) Robert Potwin, 50 Primrose Ave., Floral Park, NY 11001
935th Field Art'y Bn—(Mar) Roger Follette, P.O. Box 50135, New Orleans, La. 70150
1881st Avn Eng Bn—(Feb) Fred Taylor, P.O. Box 148, Limon, Colo. 80828
3891st QM Truck Co—(May) Ralph Potteiger, Box 307, R.D. #1, Carlisle, Pa. 17013

Christmas Island Task Force (APO 915)—
(Apr) David Buente, 120 Arch Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15202
Nat'l Tuscania Survivors—(Feb) Edward
Lauer, 8035 Stickney Ave., Wauwatosa,
Wis. 53213
Survivors of Leopoldville, 262nd Reg't Co I—
(Mar) John Dunn, 78 Park Ave. Williston
Pk, N.Y. 11596

NAVY

NAVY

LST 117—(June) Wesley Sharpe, 1257 River St., Niagara, Wis, 54151

LST 335 (WW2)—(May) LeRoy Swan, 1025 So. 4th St., Aurora, III. 60538

Marine Ftr Sqd vMF 313 (WW2)—(Dec) William Dion, 252 Main St., Wilbraham, Mass, 01095

Naval ATS: Sqdn VR-11—(June) Gene Blackburn, Box 753, Fort Dodge, Iowa 50501

USS Bogue (CVE9)—(June) Julian Allen, 336 Balboa St., No. Hollywood Beach, Fla. 33020

Balboa St., No. Hollywood Beach, Fla. 33020
USS Brooklyn (CL40)—(June) A. Showen, 307 Barcelona Rd., W. Palm Beach, Fla. USS Electra (AKA4)—(June) Wayland Marders, 12021 Vale Rd., Oakton, Va. 22124
USS Houston, HMAS Perth, 131st Field Bn—(May) C. Hubbard, P.O. Box 66244, Houston, Tex. 77006
USS Sargent Bay (CVE83, WW2)—(Jan) James Chaffin, 1860 Venice Park Dr., No. Miami, Fla. 33181

3rd Wing USAAC & Support Units (Barksdale Field 1932-40)—(June) Robert Pesnell, 207 Mayfair Dr., Shreveport, La. 71107 19th Bomb Gp (WW2, Korea)—(June) Dean Anholt, 2120 E. Lakewood, Springfield, Mo.

65807
96th Depot Repair Sqdn—(June) V. Critchlow, 11345 Azalia Dr., Penn Hills, Pa. 15235
401st Bomb Gp (H)—(June) Ralph Trout, P.O. Box 22044, Tampa, Fla. 33622
Hq & Hq School Sqdn (Air Corps TS, Chanute Field)—(Apr) Peter Borsi, 111 N. Alder Ave., Sterling, Va. 22170

MISCELLANEOUS

20th Air Force—(June & Aug) R. Keenan, P.O. Box 5534, Washington, D.C. 20016 Pearl Harbor Attack Veterans (Dec) Frank Holler, 66 Florence St., Newington, Conn.

Society of 41—(Dec) Carl Divelbiss, 900 Luhrs Tower, 45 W. Jefferson St., Phoenix, Ariz.

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TAXPAYERS' BILL OF RIGHTS. SCHOOLING COSTS SKYROCKET. UNION MEMBERSHIP UP.

Irate taxpayers who may feel harassed by the Internal Revenue Service now have champions in Congress and, if they have their way, there'll be an end of any "guilty until proven innocent" concept in tax enforcement. Some 12 Senators and a number of Congressmen introduced a "Taxpayers' Bill of Rights."

Stung by IRS involvement in the Watergate scandal and by abuses cited in Congressional hearings, legislators seek: (1) to limit the power of IRS officials to make "jeopardy assessments"—the arbitrary seizure and sale of personal property; (2) to establish an ombudsman in IRS who'lk hear complaints and provide assistance; (3) to limit sharply tax returns disclosure, and, (4) to limit non-tax related activities

The U.S. Commissioner of Education is confirming what every parent knows—that education costs are almost out of hand. Commissioner Terrel H. Bell said that total costs of education during the academic year will rise a mammoth \$11 billion over the previous year, while overall enrollment in schools and colleges will decline a little. Total education costs for this year are estimated at \$105.8 billion.

Dr. Bell predicted that 58.9 million students would be on hand when the school bell rang in September, compared with 59.1 million enrolled in September 1974. The slowdown in U.S. population growth is being felt primarily in the elementary schools, with a drop of 600,000.

"Almost 3.1 million will be employed as classroom teachers, and an additional 300,000 will be working as superintendents, principals, supervisors and other instruction staff members, " Dr. Bell said. Thus, education is now involving 62.3 million Americans—or three out of ten—who will be direct participants in the education

Nearly one out of every four Americans in the labor force belongs to a union or an employee association, the Department of Labor reported in announcing that total

union membership rose to 24.2 million in 1974, a two-year increase of 5%, attributable primarily to organizing government workers.

In the report, the Labor Department said that national and international labor unions added 700,000 members during the . 1972-74 period, while public and professional associations, like the National Education Association, increased some 400,000. There are now 6 million women in unions or associations, an increase of 300,000.

Meanwhile, the move to organize government workers is gaining ground, with three such unions having doubled their membership over the past decade.

PEOPLE & QUOTES —

PRODUCTIVITY

"It's time the rest of Amerresulting the rest of America regained her senses with threaten to be inadequate to respect to productivity. We support foreign policy, it is are affluent only because we time to trim sails and head have worked . . . the idea of for quiet water." Gen. Maxaday's work for a day's pay well Taylor. U.S.A., (Ret.) is still valid." Sec'y of Agriculture Faul Butz culture Earl Butz.

DEFENDING THE CIA

"It may have done some things in the past which were either mistaken or wrong. But the CIA today is the best in-telligence service in the world ... the envy of the foreign nations." CIA Director Wil-liam E. Colby.

DEPENDENT FREEDOM

"The very discussion of independence reminds us how much each freedom is dependent on other freedoms." U.S. Chief Justice Warren E.

DETENTE EXPLAINED

"Detente means moderate and restrained behavior between two superpowers-not a license to fish in troubled waters." President Ford.

SECURITY WARNING?

"When security resources

ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP

"... we do not wish our partner Japan to be a passive partner." See'y of Defense James R. Schlesinger.

ENERGY SAVING HOUSING

"Just as the fuel crisis made us question the large energy consuming vehicles which were once symbolic of our national life style, we seem to be rethinking the kind of home in which we live." Sec'y of Housing and Urban Devel. Carla A. Hills.

FUNERAL EXPLOITATION

"The funeral transaction is unique in its potential for consumer exploitation. Buyers are grief-stricken and emotionally ill-equipped to protect themselves." J. protect themselves." J. Thomas Rosch, director, Fed. Trade Commission's Bureau of Consumer Protection.

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traction of their price!"
You'll proudly impress friends, family and associates in complete confidence because it would take an expert to tell a dazzling APOLLO from a rare, natural diamond. After all, each super-hard APOLLO has been cut and faceted by master jewelry craftsmen with many shimmering, polished facets...
just like expensive diamonds!
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CHOOSE FROM OUR ORAMATIC SETTINGS
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must know the thrill of flaunting these fabulous
diamond look-alikes. SHOW IT OFF! Wear your
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. . . see if everyone isn't just a little envious of

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- #5209—Tiger's Eye Ring
- Ring Size #5210—Ladies' Splitaire Ring Size
- #5217—Cluster Ring
- Ring Size
- #5229—The "Count" Ring Ring Size #5231-The "Earl" Ring
- Ring Size #5235-Marquise Ladies' Ring
- Ring Size . #5236—Emerald Cut Ladies' Ring Ring Size . .

- ☐ #5246—Apollo Man's Ring
- #5275—Engagement & Wedding Ring Ring Size
- #5276—Cocktail Ring Set Ring Size
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Top Knots

A LTHOUGH THERE are thousands of knots, today's outdoorsman can get by with a few basic ones. When tying monofilament, a piece of white paper or cloth used as a background will help. Experts caution anglers that a knot weakens monofilament line, some knots as much as 50%, the best about 10%. The worst are those which involve a sharp kink in the line. Another reason anglers lose fish, besides lines that break at the knot, is slippage. Monofilament is slippery. Even a knot that resists your pull by hand, during a fight with a large fish can gradually slip through its windings and free the lure. The remedy is to touch the end of the monofilament with a lighted cigarette or match after the knot is tied. This will melt the end and form a small ball of plastic which will prevent its pulling through the knot's turns.

Illustrated here are eight knots with which the outdoorsman should be familiar. The Clinch Knot is the favorite for attaching monofilament to a hook or lure. It is quick and easy to tie and has a minimum weakening effect on the line—no sharp turns. But its end should be melted as described above.

The Turtle Knot is also popular, but since it tightens on itself with only a loop holding the lure, it is more apt to weaken monofilament line and is more suited to lines of other material. The Blood Knot is used for joining two pieces of monofilament and it is a strong knot of small size. At your first attempt to tie it, you may find you're all thumbs, but it becomes easy with practice. The Whip Knot for rewinding or replacing a guide on your rod is very simple and results in a professional finish.

The Cleat Hitch is for boatmen. Most make the mistake of putting too many turns on the cleat; three are plenty, the last one with a tucked-under loop for quick release. The Anchor Knot will hold a regular anchor or a large rock tied up with a rope. It is easily untied. A simple knot tied in the end of the rope will keep it from coming loose accidentally. The Tent Stake Hitch is a good one and will hold in any wind or rain. For the Tourniquet, use a handkerchief or shirt sleeve, not rope. Tie the ends together with a square knot (A). Place around the arm or leg on the heart side if an artery is severed, on the

opposite side if it is a vein. Insert a stick and twist to tighten the tourniquet, but loosen frequently to allow blood flow to uninjured areas. Square knot (B); stick (C); and loop for damaged limb (D).

MANY an outdoorsman has learned the value of the U.S. Geological Survey's detailed topographical maps of local areas of our nation, particularly of wilderness areas, showing every pond, stream, hill and knoll. If you could find the right store, you could usually buy such a map of a local area in which you were hunting, fishing or hiking. You can get them by mail order now for almost any wilderness area in the country—and the comparable maps for Canadian wilderness areas—by ordering them from a free catalog called "Wilderness Sports" which will be supplied on request by Wilderness Sports Corporation, Eagle Valley, N.Y. 10974. The catalogue contains descriptions of the areas mapped, in addition.

IF the front sight of your rifle is too hard to see on overcast days, in the dark woods, in the early dawn or late evening, copy Bruce Bumpus of Bradford, R.I. He dabs the sight with fluorescent fingernail polish. It is removed easily with polish remover.

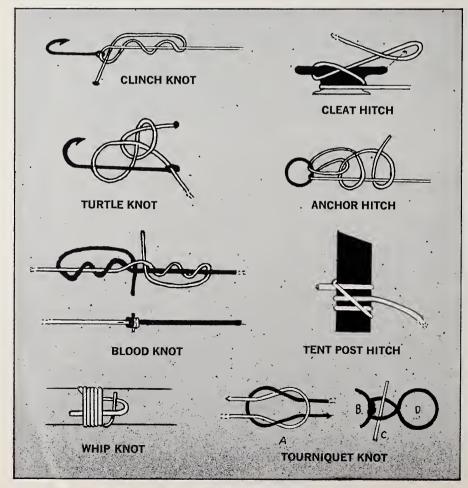
FOR her mini-motor home, Mrs. H. T. Fowler of Painted Post, N.Y. made screens for the cab windows which let in the air but keep out the bugs. She cut the screens to fit from Fiberglas, attached eight magnets to the hem of each. They're easy to put on and take off.

AFRAID of prowlers when you're tenting out? Brod Kreft of Bonfield, Ill. punches holes in empty pop cans, adds some pebbles to each, and hangs them on a line around his tent a few inches off the ground. Animals avoid them, but trespassers aren't sharpsighted enough.

SPLINTERS in your hands from oars, firewood, etc. are a nuisance, especially if you don't have a magnifying glass and tweezers. Bob Russell of Norwich, Conn. has a remedy that works if the splinter isn't too deep. He presses adhesive tape on it, then yanks off the tape. Often the splinter comes out with it.

WHEN you're roughing it in the outdoors, your wallet will be safer in your pocket if you insert your pocket comb in its fold, teeth outward, and the wallet in your pocket open-side downward, advises Al Bowers of Phoenix, Ariz. Only trouble is, it's hard to get it out when you do want it.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.



CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

HOW W.F. ALLEN PUT AMERICA ON STANDARD TIME

running of the trains at the depot is regulated, stood at 12, it was stopped.

The telegraph instruments were then connected with the pendulum of the clock in the observatory at Allegheny, Pa... Each move was faithfully repeated on the telegraph instruments, and at precisely 9 minutes 32 seconds after 12, Chicago time, the movement of the pendulum stopped, indicating that it was exactly noon by 90th meridian time.

The feat successfully accomplished,

The feat successfully accomplished, a general murmur of satisfaction ran

through the room.

The switch to Standard Time may have gone off precisely and smoothly in thousands of railroad stations, but not everywhere else. There were people who were opposed to change, change of any kind. They were opposed to Allen's plan before and after it was put into effect. And despite all the publicity, many never got to know about the switch.

As for the new timetables, passengers everywhere scratched their heads trying to figure out the new arrival and departure times. It was, after all, their problem, and they got no help from the railroads in translating each local time into Standard Time.

For days and weeks, they were getting to stations too early or too late, and were arriving at their destinations sooner or later than expected.

Tempers flared. Enraged passengers cursed and shook their fists at anyone connected with the railroads. Station masters, conductors and ticket agents suffered the worst abuse.

A New York Herald story described the language of passengers who got to a New York station much too early as "blasphemous and vituperative." Fancy, then, the words of those who arrived too late.

Of course, the newspapers liked to play up the people who were angry. Less vocal, perhaps, but in the end more numerous, were those who felt that the railroads had the right idea and the sooner everyone else adopted it, the better.

But the custom of local time was deeply rooted in the American way of life. In many parts of the country mass meetings were held and Standard Time condemned, as thousands of people bitterly resisted growing pressure to make railroad time local

A preacher said that the new time was against the laws of nature and Mr. Allen was trying to control (Continued on page 40)



HOW W.F. ALLEN PUT AMERICA ON STANDARD TIME

the sun. Another said that the railroads had changed man's time and soon would take over the world.

Governors, senators and congressmen vehemently denounced Allen and the railroads. In Bangor, Me., where the question of an official change to railroad time stirred up a bitter political fight, Mayor A. Dogberry was dead set against it.

In one of his speeches he cried, "It's unconstitutional... an attempt to change the immutable laws of God Almighty!"

When the City Council voted for Standard Time, he vetoed it. He even ordered his constables to arrest anyone who dared ring the town bell by the new time.

Just before the change was made, Benjamin A. Brewster, Attorney General of the United States, warned: "No government department will be allowed to use Standard Time without an act of Congress!" A few hours after the changeover he went to Union Station in Washington, D.C., to catch a train for Philadelphia—and missed it by eight minutes. Congress didn't want to meddle with all the hot tempers out in the states, but four months after the rails changed, Standard Time was okayed for the District of Columbia.

The newspapers, of course, had many an opinion to voice.

Said the Chicago Tribune: "It's a plan to rob people of daylight and get them to burn more gas for light."

The New York Herald called the change a conspiracy between the railroads and the watchmakers. Every time a watch is reset, that helps wear it out a little, the Tribune noted darkly.

The Indianapolis Sentinel thundered:

To regulate the time of this Empire Republic of the World is an undertaking of magnificent proportions! Railroad time is to be the time of the future. The Sun is no longer the boss of the job. People—55,000,000 of them—must eat, sleep and work as well as travel by railroad time. It is a revolt, a rebellion. The Sun is requested to rise and set by railroad time. The planets must, in the future, make their circuits by such timetables as the railroad magnates arrange. People will have to marry and die by railroad time. . . . Banks will open and close by railroad time. . . . We presume the sun, moon and stars will make an attempt to ignore the orders of the Railroad Convention, but they, too, will give in at last.

Here and there legal complications cropped up.

In Ottumwa, Iowa, a policy holder's house caught fire at noon on the very day his insurance was to expire at noon. The question was: Did the policy expire at 12 o'clock noon local time or 12 o'clock noon Standard Time? If the former, the policy was still in force; if the latter, it had expired almost three minutes before the fire broke out. The case was carried all the way to the Supreme Court, which decided that when the policy had been drawn

should follow the old local time or the new Standard Time, state legislatures started solving the problem by legalizing Standard Time statewide. The avalanche was on, and by the turn of the century there was hardly a spot in the country where the people were not working and living by Eastern, Central, Mountain or Pacific Standard Time.

Interestingly enough, although Standard Time was in general use throughout the nation by the turn of the century, it lacked federal recognition outside of the District of Columbia until Congress passed the



"If you think you weren't snoring, be quiet a moment and listen to the echoes!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

up local time was intended. The policy holder was awarded full payment.

In spite of all the hullabaloo, the mixups and the opposition, to most Americans the new uniform system of time made sense. It was far more desirable than a hodgepodge of local times. It helped the railroad operation out of a terrible mess, and it also benefited most Americans, businessmen, farmers, laborers and those in other walks of life. It succeeded so well with the railroads that its adoption by others went merrily along despite the sounds of dissent. The cities of New York, Rochester, Philadelphia, Buffalo and others adopted Standard Time very quickly.

Once a few large communities in a state had switched over, another legal complication hastened the trend. In many states, the hours kept by banks and some other institutions were regulated by state law. When these institutions asked if they

Standard Time Act of 1918. Thereafter, Congress relieved the railroads of regulating the time, and various changes were made by law and regulation over the years.

Thanks to Allen's foresight, adjustments were made in the zone boundary lines soon after 1883 and right down to the present time. Segments of the zone boundaries were moved time and again, zigging and zagging this way and that to accommodate numerous practical matters

Until 1918, the boundary between Eastern and Central Time ran on a line from Pittsburgh to Charleston, S.C., so that most of the southeast, including all of Georgia and Florida, were on Central Time. Now, Eastern Time has been moved well west, to include all of the lower peninsula of Michigan and just about half of Indiana; while in Florida, the line follows the natural course of the

(Continued on page 42)

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HOW W.F. ALLEN PUT AMERICA ON STANDARD TIME

Chattahoochee River in the Florida panhandle. Boise, Idaho, has switched from Pacific to Mountain Time.

None of the time zones in the United States or Canada now follow Dowd's scientific borders, and some are far from them. In Texas, Central Time extends to the 105th meridian, the scientific center of the Mountain Time zone. It almost reaches it in North Dakota, and in general the time zones have shifted west of their natural borders. Fairly recently, over 12,000 square miles of Arizona were shifted from Pacific to Mountain Time. All this is in line with Allen's plan to compromise scientific accuracy for the sake of convenience in human affairs.

Daylight-saving time, which Congress first adopted as a war measure in 1918, is another story. Wherever it has been and is used, it is only a one-hour variation from Standard Time.

A more interesting aside is that the fixing of the longitudinal lines around the world for navigational and other purposes, as well as for fixing time, was a direct outgrowth of Dowd's scheme to make America's railroads work better.

An international convention in Washington, in 1884, agreed to accept the meridian of Greenwich, England, as zero degrees longitude, and hence the base for all of the 360 degrees of longitude around the globe. Previously, different nations and independent navigators put the lines wherever they chose. Ship navigators often considered their home ports to be at zero degrees longitude, and did their reckoning on that basis.

The Canadian railroader, Fleming, worked hard to sell the Greenwich idea, while the precedent of the U.S. and Canadian railroads in applying the Greenwich base to longitudes in North America as a *fait accompli* left the other nations with little to do but accept it in the name of common sense.

Meanwhile, the success of the North American time scheme persuaded the rest of the world to adopt Dowd's 24 world time zones, while Allen's practical idea of adjusting Dowd's time boundaries according to local convenience was copied around the world.

The revolutionary change wrought by the railroads was absolutely necessary. One can only imagine the chaos that would prevail today if our modern world were still on thousands of local times.

But profoundly important as the

change was, and global as it was in its scope, popular history has fairly well buried the "timely" events of 1883. The name of William Frederick Allen, who lived 32 years after the big change and died at age 69 in 1915, is little remembered today. He is listed in the Dictionary of American Biography, though few standard references list Charles Ferdinand Dowd, who lived to see the world

adopt his general plan, and died at Saratoga Springs, aged 79, in 1904.

Allen is better remembered in railroad circles. In the Union Station in Washington, D.C., is a bronze plaque dedicated to his memory. It reads in part:

"He devised and through the instrumentality of the Railway Managers in 1883 put into effect first in the United States the System of Standard Time which has since been extended throughout the entire civilized world."



"I'm not talking to any plant that eats flies."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

RUSSIA'S GARRISON STATE

bers who are too old or weak for military duty. Almost all these non-combatants receive intense instruction in the humble yet vital profession of air raid warden. The society has tough tests combining all the arts a good civil defender should know.

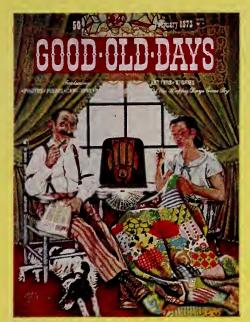
If there is sufficient time, DOSAAF plans to evacuate the entire population of a city threatened by nuclear attack or by flooding from possible destruction of an upriver dam. In any event, housewives, children, oldsters, non-essential workers and government staffs will leave the moment war starts. But in many cases there will be no time for complete human evacuation. So DOSAAF is trying to form "self-defense groups" in every large factory, office, school and apartment house. Each group is trained to operate independently, and

includes lookouts, firemen, nurses, rescue workers and decontamination aides.

In the early 1950's, DOSAAF magazines provided detailed instructions for building several types of fallout shelters that are easy to construct. In 1955, Khrushchev's government ordered the defense society to teach atomic air raid precautions to the whole USSR population. This was a big order not easy to fulfill, so the same command was reissued in 1962.

In the 1970's, DOSAAF magazines constantly carry civil defense details. Many Soviet factories have permanent exhibits on air raid precautions. Some factory laundries are being altered to be ready for decontamination of gassed or radioactive clothes. North Central Asia is

(Continued on page 44)



Each month . . . A look into the nostalgic past through authentic photos, drawings, cartoons, comics, memories, features, songs, poems, letters, ads, etc., from the turn of the century up to a decade or so ago.

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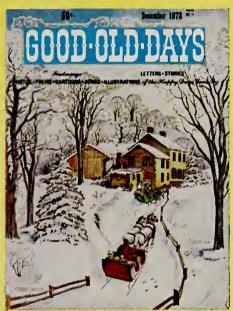
You'll find complete comic pages from the past featuring such characters as:
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We're embarrassed by the kind words in letters such as these.

Frankly it's a good thing that "Good Old Days" is not harmful to our health because it certainly is habit-forming; also hard to find on news stands too. I'm breaking loose with the four dollars for a year's subscription. I believe anything as good as you've got deserves support. It's refreshing to see a magazine that can sell itself, without the use of sexy covers, lurid stories, and above all, a lack of violence.

Honestly, reading G.O.D. gives a feeling of peace no drug can match!

West New York, N.J.

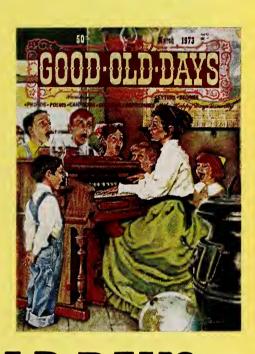


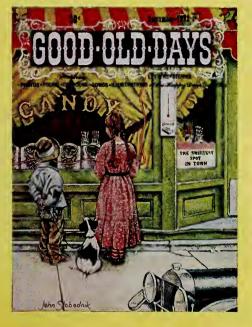
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RUSSIA'S GARRISON STATE

praised for its radio lecture series on civil defense in DOSAAF magazines, while the Ukraine is commended for realistic air raid drills, including rescue of survivors from ruins. Collective farms are urged to build concrete crop barns, while farm tractor-drivers practice working in gas masks. A DOSAAF magazine photo page displays new models of portable leather cases for carrying Geiger counters.

Though DOSAAF wardens can render first aid, the immense task of caring for millions of atomic war casualties is assigned to an even larger organization, the "Union of Societies of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent of the USSR." During the 1960's, according to *Pravda*, the Red Cross membership grew from 45,000,000 to 56,000,000. Its members, mostly female, train to be war nurses by passing tough tests in nuclear medical defense.

By the late 1960's, according to the Soviet reference book *Mass Organizations in the USSR*, a Red Cross war-trained unit existed at almost every factory and collective farm in the USSR. Even in peacetime the society operates medical stations among the armed forces, and is creating reserve clinics around cities which could be future nuclear targets.

Russian athletic associations produce champions in quantity, but a major goal of Soviet sport is to toughen and semi-train athletes for future ground war.

Athletic clubs exist everywhere in the USSR, for colleges, schools, youth societies, trade union locals and even army units. Adult organized sportsmen, according to *Pravda* and the *Moscow News*, have grown from 16,000,000 in 1955 and 35,000,000 in 1967 to 50,000,000 in 1975. All athletic clubs must operate within the "Union of Sport Societies and Organizations of the USSR," which is completely controlled by the "Committee for Physical Culture and Sport under the USSR Council of Ministers."

Only the clubs possess team sport facilities, so a would-be athlete must join one, even to play an innocuous game like volleyball. Once he joins, he is immediately pressured to pass a tough test with the tough title: "Ready for Labor and Defense," abbreviated as "GTO." The 1972 Great Soviet Encyclopedia describes GTO as "the basic program of physical education in all schools and sport clubs."

In 1975, according to Anatoly

Kolesov, vice-chairman of the USSR sports committee, there are five types of GTO tests for males and females covering age groups from the teens to the sixties. All five are semimilitarized decathlons. For teen-age boys up to 16, the present test includes chinning, sprinting, distance running, swimming, broad jumping or high jumping, discus or javelin throwing or shot putting, skiing or forced marching or bike riding, map reading and rifle shooting.

An adult version adds some new features—cross-country running, and a choice of swimming clothed or swimming with a weapon.

airplane and helicopter piloting.

Other contests included skydiving, gliding, map reading, radio transmission, first aid and the eternal rifle shooting.

With all this mass civilian militarism, one wonders if the USSR needs a regular army, navy and air force reserve. But a huge professional reserve exists in addition to the millions of trained civilians. Russia has had the peacetime draft since the first years of Communist power. About half of young Soviet males spend one to three years of their lives in the armed forces. When their tour of duty ends, they are forced to



"We don't need a cart. I've only got thirty dollars."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

In 1959, *Pravda* claimed that 50,000,000 living Soviet citizens had passed GTO tests. Today, the total must be as huge, since the *Moscow News* says 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 people qualify each year. Besides sportsmen, all pre-conscript trainees and able-bodied DOSAAF members are pressured to pass GTO tests. In 1974, new GTOers numbered 12,000,000, including a few 60-year-old men.

Since the 1950's, mass sport contests have been held throughout the USSR every four or five years. At first they bore the martial name of "Spartacades," but "détente" has brought a milder title: "Tournament of Soviet Nations." The Sixth Tournament was held in the summer of 1975 with some 80,000,000 contestants. According to sports boss Kolesov, this tourney covered all Olympic types of competition plus "15 military motor sports," such as auto racing, motorcycling, motorboating,

become "active" reservists, who keep fit each year in summer maneuvers. Able-bodied boys escaping the draft must join a less active reserve as soon as they complete the compulsory pre-conscript training. Soviet law permits no conscientious objectors. Active and less active reservists remain in the reserve until age 48.

Not all of Russia's mass militarism operates smoothly. DOSAAF and armed forces journals frequently complain that many high schools, pre-conscript training centers and defense clubs have too little military equipment. Reserve officers in rural regions are often World War II veterans with scant knowledge of nuclear warfare. Some DOSAAF clubs become gay social centers neglecting military matters. At best, the many millions of militarized civilians are only semi-trained compared to the regular army, navy and air force.

A good deal of all this training of (Continued on page 46)



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RUSSIA'S GARRISON STATE

millions of civilians and soldiers has the air of a thoroughgoing civil defense organization, whose most ominous character is not so aggressive in itself as in reflecting an official attitude that a major war may be expected at any time. Geiger counter experts by the hundreds of thousands, millions of air raid wardens and militarily trained nurses can be justified for civilian defense if a great war is expected. But General Getman's DOSAAF book goes further. It contains many overtones of expected military operations at home and abroad for the civilian trainees.

Every Soviet boy, of course, learns to handle a rifle. Getman explains the large numbers of trainees for driving vehicles not in terms of hauling relief supplies in case of attack, but in terms of "military operations for motorized infantry at any time of the day or year during unfavorable weather in nearly impassable places."

The parachutists can be used, he says, to "quickly and effectively use the results of nuclear blows to complete the rout of the enemy." Unless Russia plans to drop nuclear bombs on her own territory, he is talking here about DOSAAF-trained parachutists operating on foreign soil.

One fact is sure. Many more civilians are militarized in Brezhnev's "détente" USSR than in Stalin's Russia at the start of WW2. Then there were about 30 million, now the figure in all civilian paramilitary programs is closer to 150 million. Except for tiny tots who learn to want to "beat the enemy strongly," almost every man, woman and child in the USSR now has some paramilitary or air raid training.

The West may well ask if the maintenance of such a giant garrison state reflects a sincere Kremlin desire for disarmament. END



"If you want to get in good with Mom, you've gotta' remember her birthday and forget her age."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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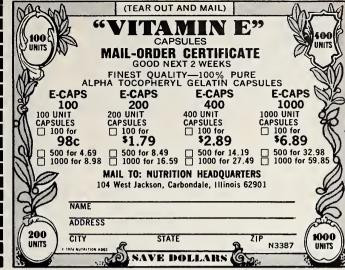


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PERSONAL

KEEPING TAP ON TRENDS. HOW TO READ ELECTRIC METERS. CAUTIONARY WORDS ON CONDOMINIUMS.

In the months ahead, you may want to keep these trends in mind:

PRICES: More and more states are repealing the so-called "fair trade" laws that permit manufacturers to set minimum retail prices on their wares. Without a legal floor under them, tags on a wide range of merchandise are dropping a bit. Among them: appliances, auto accessories, power tools and even garden supplies. But note that the cuts usually are on specific items—rather than entire lines—and sometimes are temporary.

TRAVEL: You'll be agreeably surprised to find that the U.S. dollar is rising in value. After a long decline, our currency is growing much firmer because 1) comparatively, we have controlled inflation better than many foreign nations, 2) our balance of trade is favorable, and 3) we have been careful not to pump up the dollar supply to the point where it seriously debases our currency.

ADULT EDUCATION: Virtually all major institutions of learning are offering part-time instruction for career advancement or personal gratification. The range of subjects is tantalizing and worth your examination, but before you're tempted to sign up, make certain your time schedule will let you attend such classes and do the homework.

With the cost of electricity on the rise, it's worth the simple effort to learn to read a meter. Not only can you check on the accuracy of your utility bills, but you also can figure out how much juice the bigger appliances in your home are using. Here's what to do:

• First examine the meter itself. It may look like the mileage meter in your car-i.e., it will show a series of numbers. Or it may consist of four or five little dials, each having a single indicator. If it's the mileagemeter type (called a "cyclometer"), merely read the figure shown for a kilowatt-hour total.

If it's the dial type, see what the pointer on each dial says, left to right; then combine the readings serially. For instance: if the indicator on the dial farthest left points to 5, the next one to 6, the third one to 4, the fourth one to 2 and the last one to 5, the correct kilowatt reading is 56425. Incidentally, if the indicator points between numbers—say between 4 and 5—choose the lower one (4).

• To find out how much electricity you are using, read the meter at 24-hour intervals for several days. Average the differences to get the approximate daily consumption. When you multiply this average by the number of days in your billing period, you and your utility should be in the same ballpark.

Latest figures show that the flashy performer in home construction during the past two years has been the condominium. One reason: price. (A condominium is more expensive than a single-family home on a squarefoot basis, but cheaper as a unit, hence easier to finance.)

The fact that so many condominiums are being built attests to their attractiveness. Nevertheless, there have been enough complaints about gyps and rip-offs to touch off several government probes. From these emerge the following broad tips to prospective purchasers:

- 1. Never buy without expert advice from lawyers and bankers. Such matters as upkeep of pools, garages and other common facilities are very tricky. Quality of construction is another consideration (the No. 1 complaint of condominium owners is poor soundproofing).
- 2. If you have never lived in a multi-family setup before, honestly ask yourself whether you can adjust to communal life. Your aggravation may be heightened if the condominium management bans pets and children, and places restrictions on guests. By Edgar A. Grunwald

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THE NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

when it discovered that the Army had rejected Wiles.

The Navy then routinely kicked him out. Wiles was beside himself. He had closed down his law practice to volunteer for the Navy and now he was out. He argued with everyone near and far that the arm was perfectly good, except in appearance under close examination. And what need did a Japanese language specialist have for two perfect-looking arms, anyway? The war wasn't a Mr. America contest. He demanded a barrage of examinations, all of which showed perfect function of the arm. He shot off letters to anyone of influence in the Navy whose name and address he could find.

Just when he had given up, he received orders to report back to Boulder, where he asked for a copy of his disability waiver. There was no waiver. After all that fuss the Navy accepted his arm as a perfectly good one without any need of a waiver.

He graduated as an ensign and a qualified Japanese language specialist. He was given orders for duty in the Pacific, but just prior to shipping out, the orders were changed and he was sent to Washington, where there were thousands of Japanese documents that had been captured all over the South and Central Pacific pouring in by the sackful for translation.

All's well that ends well, and Wiles's only gripe today about his troubles in the Navy with his perfectly good arm is that, in the course of ordinary promotion, the classmates who originally enrolled with him at Boulder ended up about two ranks ahead of him, because of the time he lost before he was reinstated. But he has remained in the inactive Naval Reserve.

He was released as a Lt.(jg), USNR, in 1946, and returned to St. John to begin his practice again.

He never had a chance to join The American Legion on his own. Like many Posts, Post 53 in St. John had decided that it wanted to push some of the new WW2 veterans into Post leadership. What better WW2 veteran to start on than the young fellow from Macksville who had opened a good law practice in town just before the war? Two old friends of Wiles, who were founders of Post 53, were John F. Kendall and John F. Williams. Wiles was hardly back in town before they corralled him and said: "You better get down and join the Post, because we elected you Commander last week."

Until 1957, Wiles's life centered on

St. John. He served as police judge, city attorney and county attorney. He qualified to practice before the Kansas State Supreme Court, the U.S. District Court, the United States Supreme Court and the Interstate Commerce Commission. He was extremely active in the Junior Chamber of Commerce. He was president of the Kansas Jaycees, national vice president of the United States Jaycees, and treasurer of the Junior Chamber International. He was State Crusade Chairman for The American Cancer Society, and served two years as secretary of the International As-

George Docking, a friend of Wiles, ran for governor in 1954 and was beaten by Republican Fred Hall. He ran again in 1956, and asked Wiles to run for attorney general on his ticket. Docking won the governorship, but Wiles was narrowly defeated for attorney general. On taking office in Jan. 1957, Docking asked Wiles to serve on his state Corporation Commission, the regulatory body for utilities, railroads, etc. Wiles accepted. He commuted to the state capital at Topeka for two years, then moved there—though keeping his ties with his St. John law office and the Farmers & Merchants State Bank in Macksville, which he served as president and of which he is chair-

PAYMASTER

"Most of my take-home pay goes for gasoline to get home!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

sociation for U.S. Highway 281. This is a unique business group interested in prosperity along U.S. 281, which runs down the center of the nation from Canada to Mexico, and is officially known as The American Legion Highway. St. John, Kansas, is on it.

The Wileses raised three children in St. John. They are: Jane (Mrs. Barry Bennington), a schoolteacher and librarian whose husband now helps carry on the Commander's old law practice in St. John and is Stafford county attorney; Harry G. Wiles II, now an assistant attorney general of Kansas, and Mary Lou Wiles, a market analyst on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

While practicing in St. John, Wiles was active in state politics as a Democrat, which was a pretty bleak proposition until the mid-1950's, prior to which Kansas had elected only four Democratic governors in the 20th century, the last in 1936.

man of the board.

George Docking was re-elected in 1958, but was defeated by Republican John Anderson in 1960. He did not run again, and died in January 1964. Anderson was re-elected in 1962, defeating Democrat Dale Saffel by about 48,000 votes.

In 1964, the Democrats ran Harry G. Wiles for governor, against Republican William H. Avery. Wiles was defeated by eight-tenths of one percent out of 832,931 votes cast. Except for George Docking's two victories, it was the best showing by a Democrat since 1936. In 1966, Docking's son, Robert Docking, defeated Avery and was reelected governor for three additional terms, leaving the state house last January to newly-elected Republican Governor Robert F. Bennett.

During Harry Wiles' 11 years on Kansas' utilities regulating commission, he became nationally known in (Continued on page 52)

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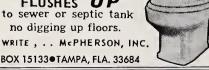
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CONTINUED

THE NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

the field. He represented Gov. Robert Docking in the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, served a term as president of the Midwest Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, and as a member of the Gas Committee of the Nat'l Ass'n of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners.

Kansas has huge supplies of untapped natural gas, and Wiles became somewhat of an expert on the still unsolved problems of getting more natural gas into production. He was appointed by the Nat'l Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners as its representative, and was a member of the advisory committee to the Federal Power Commission with respect to a nationwide survey of our national power requirements to the year 1985.

In 1967 he resigned as a utilities regulator and was appointed by Gov. Robert Docking as Chief of the Right of Way Department of the Kansas State Highway Commission, which has a staff of about 75. In this field, too, he has become a member and official of several state, interstate and national associations of specialists in highway and other transportation and utilities rights-of-way.

In the Legion, Wiles served twice as his Post Commander. He was also Judge Advocate (legal officer), then Vice Commander and, in 1970-71, Commander of The American Legion Department of Kansas. The following year, he was one of the Legion's five National Vice Commanders, representing 12 central states and the Department of Mexico. He has been a delegate to seven Legion national conventions, and served on the Legion's national Distinguished Guests Committee. He was a member of the Legion's National Security Commission for four years and left it to serve on the National Commander's Advisory Committee.

He has served as President of the Topeka Chapter of the Association of the U.S. Army, and is a member of the Air Force Association, the Navy League of the United States, the Military Order of the World Wars, the Reserve Officers Association and the Retired Officers Association. In the Greater Topeka Chamber of Commerce he serves on the Steering Committee of the Chamber's Military Affairs Committee.

He is a member of the Methodist Church, a 32nd degree Mason and a Shriner, and is a member of the Board of Governors of the Kansas School of Religion. He belongs to several fraternal lodges and fraterni-





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ties, including the Eagles, the Elks, the Moose, as well as Delta Tau Delta social fraternity; Alpha Kappa Psi, the professional business fraternity; Phi Delta Phi, the honorary legal fraternity, and Alpha Phi Omega, the national Scouting fraternity.

His mother was a long-time member of The American Legion Auxiliary, and his wife, two daughters and three granddaughters are Legion Auxiliaires. His son, Harry G. Wiles II, is a member of the St. John Legion Post 53.

His brother, Ernest E. Wiles, is an assistant general counsel for the Department of the Interior in Washington, D.C., and is also a member of American Legion Post 53 in St. John.



In his acceptance address at the Convention, Commander Wiles noted that he felt especially honored to head the Legion during a major part

of the Bicentennial year.

The Bicentennial, he said, offers a "badly needed opportunity for Americans to reunite in a oneness of purposes for the good of our beloved country-an opportunity to start pulling together again as our ancestors did some 200 years ago.

"We don't believe there will ever be a Utopia," he said, "but we do believe we have the basis for one of the most nearly perfect societies ever known to man if we keep working within the framework of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and its Bill of Rights. Within that framework, we can work with confidence to bring about changes that may be needed to move closer to perfection . . . for the machinery exists within our system which may be used for peaceful, orderly change for the better." END.



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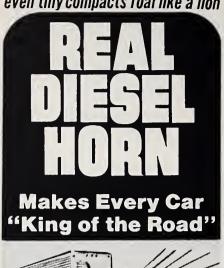


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which performed this function, and we were inclined to doubt Mr. Kelly when another letter arrived from Buchanan crew member John F. Kerins, of Somerdale, N.J., saying that it was indeed the Buchanan, and that he has a photo of MacArthur coming aboard that ship with General James Doolittle.

Then, in came a letter from George V. Holland, of Warren, Mich., who was the deck officer of the Nicholas that morning. The Missouri's log got things backwards, he said. The Nicholas did not bring General MacArthur out, no matter what the Big Mo's log and all subsequent history based on it says.

This may not be important today to anyone except the crews of the Nicholas and the Buchanan, but history plainly went wrong in relying on the Missouri's log. Ships' logs are written by men who are busy with other things and Lt. Cmdr. J. L. Starnes, Jr., who kept the Missouri's log during that watch, must have had plenty else demanding his attention. In his log, the name of the ship that brought the Japanese delegates out is omitted (U.S.S. Lansdowne), and the names of both men and nations are sometimes misspelled-none of which is really surprising.

One wonders if the Navy has an open-end process for correcting and amending logs, some of which may become of great historical impor-

Incidentally, the captain of the Missouri was outranked by so many layers of brass during those few hours that he has largely escaped the notice of history. According to the log, he was S. S. Murray, Captain, U.S.N.

Other readers asked us where the Missouri is today, 30 years after the last formal act of WW2 was enacted on her decks. She is on public view at the Navy Yard in Bremerton, Wash.

On Sept. 25, the Cybis Studio, of Trenton, N.J., makers of fine porcelain, presented one of its special Bicentennial porcelain busts of George Washington to the Delaware American Legion.

There's a bit of the history of porcelain in America, which you can add to your Bicentennial lore, in the re-



Cybis' Washington in white porcelain, commissioned by the Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original

marks made on that occasion by William Hancock, a Cybis director, in presenting the bust to John Byrne, Legion's Delaware Commander:

'What we are presenting here is a handmade porcelain bust of George Washington. It is the first porcelain sculpture to be authorized by the Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States. On its base, you see the seal of the Council.

R. B. PITKIN PHOTOS

Delaware Legion Commander Jack Byrne receives porcelain Washington at Cybis Studio from William J. Hancock, a Cybis director. They are flanked by Delaware Adjutant Garland Bloodsworth (left) and Nat'l Executive Committeeman William Melville.

"In presenting it to The American Legion, we recognize The American Legion as a representative group of men and women who have championed American freedom and liberty in war and peace, and we recognize it as a leading organization in preserving, recording and publishing America's history and traditions.

"In presenting it to The American Legion of Delaware, in particular, we recognize Delaware as the first of the 13 original states to ratify the Constitution of the United States.

"From ancient times, porcelain has been a medium of one of the most delicate and beautiful of the fine arts. The early American potters lacked the means to make fine porcelain, but by 1765 the makers of the best English porcelain—including Josiah Wedgwood-were jealous and disturbed at the growth of pottery in the colonies. During the Revolution, John Adams wrote to his wife that the making of porcelain was one of the things their children might aspire to when the colonies established their independence.

"By 1824, good porcelain was being made in the United States. In 1852, William Bloor began to make fine pottery in Trenton, N.J., which soon became the porcelain capital of the nation. By 1859, John Adams' dream was fulfilled. The best Trenton porcelain then equalled the finest made in England.

"Mr. Commander, on behalf of the Cybis Studio of Trenton, which is today America's oldest existing porcelain art studio, I am pleased to present this Bicentennial porcelain bust of George Washington to The American Legion Department of Delaware."

We are not happy to report that our August article on age discrimination in hiring drew quite a few letters from Legionnaires whose experiences in seeking work, when laid off past age 40 or 50, parallel those of our author, Joseph Dunn. An Indiana reader, laid off as a cost estimator in a firm's engineering department at age 58, reports that he cannot get a nibble at a new job, though he has "at least 50 applications spread around," and offers the better part of a lifetime of experience in his field. An experienced 47year-old ex-hospital worker was told frankly by some personnel interviewers that she had little chance to find work. One suggested she take a six months typing course, another suggested she move back to her home state (so that old friends might find something for her?).

A laid-off Pennsylvania Legion-(Continued on page 56)





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NOTES ON OUR DESK

naire over 40 reports four years of sending out 10,000 résumés to companies, without any takers. His Senator helped him get a GS-13 Civil Service rating—but no GS-13 job showed, though that rating is based on experience and education, he says.

We have more such letters from highly qualified people, who are far too young to retire but appear too old to hire, than we can summarize here. "As soon as I state my age, it's as if I had leprosy," says a Legionnaire in his fifties who has been looking for work for two years.

A Maine reader, now out of work over a year since the last project he worked on expired, cites the "overqualified" gimmick that frustrates oldsters looking for work. He says he is told that his qualifications call for a higher salary than prospective employers can afford. "I'll work for whatever less-qualified people are getting for the same job," he says.
"That would violate our salary policies," is the answer. So they don't even hire him when they have a job open that he can fill, because he's too valuable!

In April, 1954, a U.S. Army pilot in a P.O.W. Camp at Moosburg, Bavaria, traded his ring to an Italian officer for food. Laurence Elliott, of Arch Bridge Road, Ghent, N.Y. 12075, now holds the ring in trust for the Italian officer, to be returned to the original owner if he will provide Elliott with suitable identification.

On Nov. 8, 1942, a French Coastguardsman, Dominique Canessa, rescued ten Americans from the U.S.S. Wolney as it was being blown apart in the port of Oran. According to John M. Campbell, 1975 Commander of American Legion Post 1, in Paris, Canessa would like to exchange correspondence with any of the ten men he saved, for old times sake. If they feel the same, and read this, they can communicate through Campbell at Paris Post 1, American Legion, 49 Rue Pierre Charron, 75008 Paris, France

Robert E. Bassler of 4307 Swann Ave., Tampa, Fla., says that the University of Tampa is trying to build up a good military library in connection with its ROTC program, among other uses. He suggests that if anyone is breaking up his book collection because he is retiring or for other reasons, the U. of Tampa would gladly receive any books on military subjects or history that might otherwise be thrown away.

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Parling Shols



". . . And another thing, Ms Quimby, stop filing my cases under 'Lost' and 'Won'!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

CREDIBILITY WHO?

Election day was approaching, and a group of not-too-concerned citizens was whiling away the time in the shade of the court house elms, discussing the merits of the several candidates who were running for various state and county offices. The name of would-be state senator George Wently came up.

"You know Wently better than anybody else, Enoch," someone remarked, addressing the patriarch of the group, "do you have any confidence in him?"

Old Enoch whittled thoughtfully on his cedar stick. "Well," he drawled, "not speaking any harm of the man, but if I had no guarantee that tomorrow would come—other than Wently's word—I'd try my best to get everything done today."

WILLIAM H. WALTON

QUICK QUIP, BUSTED LIP

"My two best dishes are meatloaf and potato soup," boasted the bride. "Which one is this?" asked her mate.

SAMUEL J. STANNARD

HOW TO DOUBLE THE BUSINESS

A tourist, visiting in California for the first time, stopped at a health bar and ordered a glass of cold orange juice. When it was brought to him, he asked the bar owner, "How much orange juice would you say you served in a week?"

"Oh, I don't know," answered the proprietor. "I'd guess about a thousand gallons, more or less."

"Well," asked the tourist, "would you like a tip on how to make that

"Well," asked the tourist, "would you like a tip on how to make that two thousand gallons?"

"Two thousand gallons?" asked the surprised owner. "I surely would."
"It's simple," said the tourist. "Just fill up the glasses."

THOMAS LAMANCE

JUST CHECKING

With a lot of people these days, the question of take-home pay is not "How much?" but "How can I?"

S. S. BIDDLE

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE FENCE

Had you, with life's excitement gone, Become bored, you'd have cried, "I think the grass is greener on The fence's other side."

But you will find out everywhere, I never was a liar, That when the grass is greener there The water bill is higher.

RICHARD BRUNETTO

WAY TO GO

Observe the caterpillar. He makes no noise, just inches ahead until he makes his goal.

BELLE D. HAYDEN

PITCH BRINGS SWITCH

"I want to wed,"
Our daughter pled,
And her father clenched his hand,
But he nodded his head
When then she said,
"My guy has a thousand grand."

Ветн Соок

SUMMERTIME SYMPTOMS

Camping season: when a third of the nation becomes ill-fed, ill-housed and ill-clothed.

G. G. CRABTREE

FEINT PRAISE

On a great statesman's birthday Remembrance prevails, He's mentioned most often By stores running sales.

FLORENCE REIN



ENGLEMAND

"The economy must be improving, I walked all the way downtown and wasn't accosted by a single panhandler!"

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